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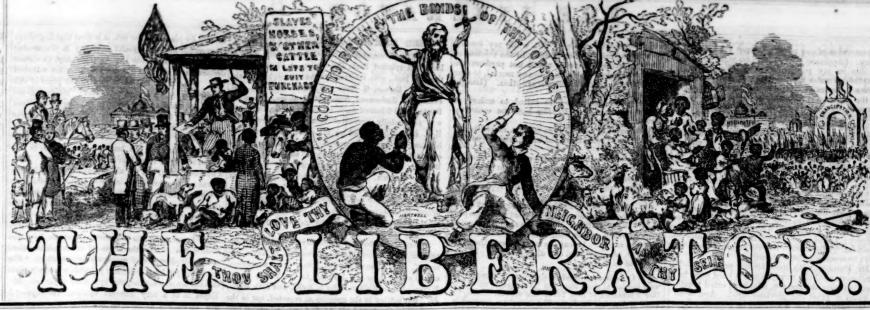
ans, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to e lirected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. TAdvertisements making less than one square in-

ed three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ansylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aubeined to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS. Figure Phillips.

Figure 1 the columns of The Liberator, both sides of

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

ner question are impartially allowed a hearing.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1181.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

POLITICAL SCOUNDRELISM.

At the present time, the Democratic party in the tate of New York is divided into two factions-one by the name of 'Hard Shells,' the other called 'Soft Sorils, formerly 'Barnburners,' What they differ short, except in regard to the 'spoils,' we cannot tell. is regard to the compromises, slavery, slave-catching, and slavery extension, they are equally given over to dismation. For example : at a Convention of the Hard Shells, held at Syracuse a few days since, it was

Resolved. That the platform of principles estab-lished by the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore in 1852, continues to receive our hearty himore in 1852, continues to receive our hearty pairrence and approbation as a whole, and in all parts, and we hereby declare our adherence s pars, and reliance thereupon, as containing, in ster and spirit, the true principles of Democracy.

Resided, That we most cordially concur in and embrace and congratulate the Democracy of the a. upon the elevated doctrines promulgated by Pierce in his inaugural address. Tha resident Pierce in his mangaral address. I have a refer to the sentiments thus avowed with just his, helieving them such as should control the stional government in its foreign and domestic sider, and such as will maintain the interest and mor of our country untarnished before the nations

Resolved, That we coincide with the President in is opinion, that it is not to be disguised that our mitted as a nation, and position on the globe, enders the acquisition of certain possessions, not our jurisdiction, eminently important for pur protection—if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and see of the world. And also with the principal sich we regard as fundamental, that 'the rights, early, and repose of this confederacy reject the dea of interference or colonization on this side of the Ocean, by any foreign power beyond its

present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissable.'
Resolved. That the Democracy of the State of
New York reaffirms the doctrine of the President's New York readings the doctrine of the President's langural, that 'involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognised by the Constitution. That it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the Constitutional provisions.' That the law of 1850, teamment, alled the Congruption Magnifest Vision. stational provisions. That the law of 1650, (commonly called the Compromise Measures,) is strely Constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. That the Constitutional authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and Constitutional rights, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed—not with a reluctance enaraged by abstract ideas as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and acconling to the decisions of the tribunal to which their execution belongs; and that the Democratic party of this State stands pledged, so far as it de-pends upon the political and personal action of its members, that every law adopted by the constituted authorities of the United States, including the Fugitive Slave Law, shall be faithfully endorsed with-

At a Convention of the Soft Shells, held at Syracuse

Resolved. That we approve of the policy indicated Resolved. That we approve of the policy indicated by President Pierce in his inaugural message, and in the formation of his Cabinet; and the Administration is entitled to, and will receive our individual co-operation and support, while faithfully adhering to the national principles, essential to the best interests of our country, and the permanent union of the Democracy of the State and Nation.

Resolved, That we re-affirm, as a fixed and settled

feature of the political creed of the Democracy of New York, a firm adherence to the broad National tion established by the resolution constituting the Baltimore platform of June, 1852, and the sound and patriotic declaration announced to the world in the Inaugural address of President Pierce. on, our sister States possessing the instiation of Slavery are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce their Constitutional rights to the surrender of Fugitive Slaves, —a right which the Demo-eracy of New York unbesitatingly recognise, and are ever ready honestly to support, and that the laws to enforce the same should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opin-tion as to their property in a different state of soelety, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their execution belongs. red, That the Democracy of the State, having a letter and spirit adopted the principles embodied in the resolutions of the National platform, now in Convention assembled, repeats a portion of that platform, as indicating a past compact and present belief. (The 9th section of the Baltimore platform is here inserted, denying the power of Congress over the Democratic institutions of the State—demouncing the efforts of the Abolitionists and others, in their endeavor to induce Congress to take in rendeavor to induce Congress to take incipient steps in relation thereto, calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences dangering the stability and permanency of friend of our political institutions-and that act has pronounced constitutional irrepealably, or so changed as to destroy or impair its sufficiency.)
Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reviving in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under what-

pretext the attempt may be made.
thas been announced that the foregoing prowas intended to embrace the whole of the slavery agitation in Congress—there-the Democratic party of the Union, standing oa this platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress, the lagitive slave law included.

The resolutions were received with loud cheers.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

Hon. John A. Dix, whose name (says the N. Y. Trouze) appeared on the Van Buren Free Soil feket, in 1848, between those of Charles Francis before Pierce for the French Mission, has felt constrained to make the Charles Francis. strained to write the following letter to a South-

From the Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist, Sept. 9. We publish below a letter received by a gentleman, well-known to our citizens, from Mr. Dix, in which be speaks for himself, and we are perfectly willing to leave it to every citizen of the State, Whig or Democrat, to say if Mr. Dix is any more of an Abolitionist or Free-Soiler, than is Millard Fillmore, or Thomas Corwin, or Daniel Webster.

ry, I have been an open and uniform opponent of same forgettuiness of other differences, in this State, and elseterritory—a question entirely distinct from interference with Slavery where it already exists. In Mr. Foss followed in setting forth the connection

1850, continued in 1851 on the basis of the Compromise measures, and in 1852, on the basis of the Baltimore Platform.

4th. That I have, since the Baltimore Convention, in June. 1852, repeatedly given my public assent to its proceedings and acquiesced in its declarations, as an adjustment of disturbing questions, by which I was willing to abide.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

THE LIBERATOR.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in Milford, on Sunday, the 11th inst. At 104 o'clock, A. M., FREDERICK DOUGLASS vs. ROBERT PURVIS, the President, Effingham L. Capron of Worcester, took the chair, and the Convention proceeded to the election of the following officers :-

Whitney, Southboro', Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Business Committee; E. D. Draper, Hopedale, Geo. W. Statitude of Mr. Douglass to his old coadjutors,

ery, Milford, S. Albee, Hopedale, Finance Committee.

After the offering of vocal prayer by D. S. Whitney,
Mr. Garrison read some passages from the prophecy
of Jeremiah, which, though originally designed to apply to the Jews, were strikingly illustrative of the preswell as in his general Anti-Slavery life, which
well as in his general Anti-Slavery life, which ed the reading of the Scriptures.

Mr. Max came forward and stated, in a clear and

vas called. It was to preach here the gospel of Anti-Slavery. The plain precepts of Christianity are here are not willing hastily to condemn a man for

dependence, which asserts that all mean are created free and equal, and therefore I demand the liberation of his bosom, should grow impatient of the apparentand equal, and therefore I demand the liberation of three millions of slaves. My infidelity is this: I believe in the teaching of Jesus, that whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, and therefore I demand that my fellow-men be released from a Nor should we be surprised if at any time he, or bondage, at the thought of which, for myself, my very some one of equal vigor and talent, burning with soul shudders. This is the head and front of my ofsoul shudders. This is the head and front of my of-fending—nothing more. When have I said any thing else than this, on the anti-slavery platform, for the last sufferers to discard alike the one and the other, and twenty years? Mr. Garrison then proceeded to show refer their grievances to the sword, that lowest inthat the popular religion of the present day was false strumentality of adjustment, the least effectual and and hypocritical—that to enjoy a religious reputation in a world or nation of sin, was to have no true religion—and that it was as futile and foolish to expect the Church of America, to abolish the slavery of America, as slowest, is really the swiftest and the only complete church of America to abolish the slavery of America, as it was for us to look to Catholicism for the enfranchisement of the oppressed in Italy, Austria and France. He concluded by saying that he had done with slave-holders; he had ceased calling them honest and honorable men; he had refused to lend religious sanction to their wickedness; he had separated from a Governto the separated from a ment which gave guaranties to the Slave Power, and and almost indignant, with Abolitionists, which acknowledged that tyrants and villains were com-petent to legislate for the general good, and to assist in petent to legislate for the general good, and to assist in colored man, for this we considered proper in itself as indicating a natural vigilance on his part.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After singing a hymn, ANDREW
T. Foss rose, and proceeded to answer the question,
Why are we here? Thirty-five years ago, he made a
profession of Christianity, and twenty-five years ago had taken upon him ordination yows as a Christian minister, and he was here in fulfilment of his Christian profession and of his ordination vows. He accepted
Christianity as a system of ideas and principles that
were to be made facts. When the anti-slavery question
came up, it was plain that he must be its advocate, as a
believer in the Golden Rule. came up, it was plain that he must be its advocate, as a ed, and the severity of his condemnation of those believer in the Golden Rule; and he had been. And who did not patronize him, or who differed about

Mr. Dix's letter was written in answer to one addressed to him, asking his views on the Slavery and Compromise measures. Here it is—read it, people of Georgia, and then give a rebuke to the Foombs and Stephens' faction that will teach them, that although the people may be deceived once, by that although the people may be deceived once, by men in whom they have put their trust, that if deceived the second time, it will be their own fault.

Da. I. P. Ganvin—Dear Sir; I have just received your favor of the 25th inst., stating that I am represented by Whig presses and itinerant orators in Georgia as an Abolitionist, &c., and I thank your have afforded me of saying in reply:

Ist. That I am not and never have been an Abolitionist in any sense of that term. On the contradictions, when called upon to defend to may be fairly inferred to mark the steady vindictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many directions, and foreshadowed to not a few his present attitude, which may be fairly inferred from the highest external conditions, and sentinelled by the sleepless vigilance of a living conscience; and that Septens the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many directions, and foreshadowed to not a few his present at the was proportionally the work; while Mr. Remond has given all-sufficient vidence of extracts on another page, which we make from his paper.

To our apprehension, the solution of this whole difficulty is very simple, and we state it with a profound sorrow, with a feeling nowise partisan, the farthest from anger or vindictiveness, or from the least disposition to misjudge Mr. Douglass, as the latter of the tionist in any sense of that term. On the contra-ry, I have been an open and uniform opponent of same forgetfulness of other differences, the same unity, where, since they commenced in 1835, to the present time. While in the Senate of the United States, I opposed the extension of Slavery in a free by their opponents, and victory would be speedy as well

the latter case, I have steadily opposed all exter- which the Baptist Church sustains to slavery, somewhat which the Baptist Church sustains to slavery, somewhat to the discomfort of some of the Baptist friends who wrivate, since the Fugitive Slave Law passed, delared myself in favor of carrying it into execution are rather in a minority as a religious party, and as a religious party, and as the state of the state of the same of the in good faith, like every other law of the land.

3d. That I was in favor of the Union of the Democracy of this State, which was consummated in
1850, continued in 1851 on the basis of the Comthey belong rather to the unfashionable, they could with men, that their virtue in this matter depended entirely upon their unpopularity and diminutiveness, as has been the case with many of their predecessors !

The convention throughout was well attended, and every thing passed off pleasantly and profitably. Faithful were they who sowed the seed ; may it bring forth On these points, I may write you more fully in a few days; and in the meantime, you are at liberty to use this brief reply to your note as you may think an abundant harvest of anti-slavery conviction and life, After a vote of thanks to the Society that granted

the use of their house for the evening session of the Convention, and the passage of the resolutions presented to the Convention by the Business Committee, at different times during the sittings, and which are appended to this report, the meeting adjourned.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

WM. S. HAYWOOD, See'ry, pro tem.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, AND CHARLES L.

of the following officers:—
Wm. S. Haywood, Hopedale, Secretary pro tem.;
Wm Lloyd Garrison, Boston, Abijah Allen, Millbury,
Anson H. Harlow, Hopedale, Ann E. Fisher, do., D. S.
spoken of in their new relations. We have been

ent condition of the American nation, and instructive were inexplicable to us, except upon the supposior the present duty. The singing of a hymn succeeds of the Scriptures.

It he reading of the Scriptures.

Mr. May came forward and stated, in a clear and precible manner, the purpose for which the Convention of which would not be favorable to the cause.

We are ever tolerant of change of opinion. Slavery. The plain precepts of Christianity are here disowned; the great and fundamental dectrine of repentance is not here preached, in all its length and breadth. To be sure, repentance of unpopular sins is here insisted upon; sins against theology are here denounced, small sins, other men's sins, Adam's sins; but not our great sin, the monstrous crime of American Slavery. We are here to call the people to a sincere repentance for this wrong, and thus lay the axe at the very root of the tree.

George W. Stary made a few remarks, in which he the very root of the tree.

George W. Stack made a few remarks, in which he color, the political disfranchisement, the pe lluded to the cry of ' treason' and ' infidelity' that was robbery, the religious exclusion, the social ostra often raised against the abolitionists, and especially cism-in fine, the diabolisms of tyranny, malice, so often raised against the abolitionists, and especially case in the concrete with a twenty millions meanness, and hypocrisy, which our nation compresses into the concrete with a twenty millions man-power, to poison the existence and destroy the life of the colored race in this country.

We were not surprised that Mr. Douglass, feeling

this was the place for him, rather than in Dr. Stow's the policy of attempting to establish his paper, inpulpit. This was the right place for us all, for here are we doing more for the Christian faith than we could in any other way.

Mr. Garrison spoke at considerable length, and with carnestness and power, upon the issue in the anti-slavery contest. It is in vain to attempt to do any thing like justice to his remarks in a brief sketch of the meet-

between the ambitious man, emulous of personal distinction, and working for himself or the right distinction, and working for himself or the right by policy, and the man of single purpose, seeking to attain it by simple truth. It is that warfare between the disciples' which has marked the advent and progress of every principle in the history of man, and which Anti-Slavery has had enough of to establish its divinity, if any such evidence was We think the facts indicate that Mr. Douglass

ment to converge to his paper, the Anti-Slavery paronage to widen its circulation and increase its profit, that the eyes not only of America but of England and the world should be turned to him as the representative of the mighty movement which is convulsing this nation, and is destined to agitate civilization to its centre. But the field was pre-oc-cupied by truer and greater men than Mr. Dou-glass. He had the ambition, but not the fitness, glass. He had the ambition, but not the fitness, for the place, and he had not learned that the moral rulers of mankind gravitate to its high places by the divine right of fitness to occupy them. There seems to be no other explanation of his actions.—That he should change his opinions of the best modes of abolishing slavery, no one complains; that he should seek to promote the circulation of his paper, every one approves; that he should have great and perhaps radical differences on all subjects with leading Anti-Slavery people, every one concedes to be his right; that he should feel and express occasional impatience with the tardiness or insufficiency of Anti-Slavery instrumentalities, was natural and excusable; that his sufferings entitle him to consideration, and his great abilities and insufficiency of Anti-Slavery instrumentalities, was natural and excusable; that his sufferings entitle him to consideration, and his great abilities and vigorous eloquence merit and must receive a distinguished position, every one grants—but that he should exhibit such rancor towards some of the most eminent and faithful friends of the cause, such as George Thompson and Wendell Phillips, that he should join in that essentially pro-slavery howl of infidelity against Parker Pillsbury, Stephen Foster, and Henry C. Wright; and, above all, that he should manifest such ferocity of hate to Charles Foster, and Henry C. Wright; and, above all, that he should manifest such ferocity of hate to Charles Lennox Remond and Robert Purvis, men essentially united to him by the unity of race and condition, by similar suffering and hope, by intellectual qualities, by a common struggle for a comon object, against overwhelming odds, to meet which unity is so urgent, that disagreement is almost apostacy and defection treachery—that he should so act under such circumstances and emergencies, without perceptible of any other explanation than we have given it; and we believe if Mr. Douglass could stand apart from himself a moment, he would adhave given it; and we believe if Mr. Douglass could dentials, presenting her p stand apart from himself a moment, he would ader she could be received.

Speaking of Remond and Purvis he says:

'I was not, however, surprised that the writer hereof

says, he is a free man; our estimate of freedom' of those on the platform who objected to your decision, may differ; we know there are liberated slaves dared to risk an appeal from it. The question had tawhose emancipation is both physical and moral; ken them unawares. There had been no time for may diller; we know there are liberated slaves whose emancipation is both physical and moral; but this may not be the experience of every one of that class. If money has lifted the shackles from his limbs, their impress may linger on his spirit; if the lines of the lash have healed on his back, it degrading influences may have penetrated his soul; if he has escaped the bondage of others, he may continue in frightful servitude to self; his charge of ownership may be but a transfer of tyrannies from without to within. He may be a representative of the evils of slavery in the most fearful sense; for he may not only represent the manhood it degrades, but the degradation also; the avarice it engenders, the love of dominion, the fierce impatience of opposition, the suspicion of motives, the jealousy of superiors, the interpretation of the highest through the lowest faculties.

A man's vices are cast in the same scale with his virtues; they partake of the breadth and strength, and activities of his faculties: whatever transmitted vitiation mingles with the germ of his being crows like the tase, with the sense scale with height contains the partake of the breadth and strength, and activities of his faculties: whatever transmitted vitiation mingles with the germ of his being crows like the tase, with the sense scale with height conditions and them unbiassed wishes of them unbiassed wishes of them unbiassed wishes of the Convention shone forth. Miss Brown had, however, uttered but a few words, when your friends, the officers of the meeting, drowned her voice by cries of 'Order!' 'Shame!' frivolous motions, and the unbiassed wishes of the Convention shone forth. Miss Brown had, however, uttered but a few words, when your friends, the officers of the meeting, drowned her voice by cries of 'Order!' 'Shame!' frivolous motions, and disorderly conduct. Amid the unbiassed wishes of 'Order!' 'Shame!' frivolous motions, and disorderly conduct. Amid the worker in them unbiassed his forward! Amount of the meeting, drowned her voice

mal act with reference to persons, but principles only .- P.

From the New York Tribune.

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS. To NEAL Dow, President of the World's Temperance

SIR-In a former letter, in the Tribune of Sept. We think the facts indicate that Mr. Douglass was ambitious to become the exponent of the wrongs and demands of the colored people of this country, that he expected the Anti-Slavery sentiment to converge to his paper, the Anti-Slavery patronage to widen its circulation and increase its profit, that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the eves not only of America but of the profit that the even not only of America but of the even of the color of this letter, in which I would be the profit that the even of the color of this letter, in which I would be the profit that the even of the color of this letter. mean to state, as briefly as possible, the reasons which induced Miss Brown and myself to appear in that Convention, and how we were treated there. These reasons I should have stated to the Convention, had I not been constantly gagged.

Those who contend that women may properly appear on the Temperance platform, if they see fit, on their own responsibility, and that Temperance Societies may send women delegates, had no intention of entering your assembly. We fully concurred in the resolution announced by Rev. T. W. As she might have diffimit that our conclusion is a logical sequence, if culty in finding her way to him, I urged her to allow me to accompany her. The gentleman who was pointed out to her on your platform as the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Marsh, received her credentials from her hands without objection. If 'I was not, however, surprised that the writer hereof was handled roughly by these gentlemen. He expects nothing else from them, now or hereafter. They have not ceased to seek his anti-slavery destruction since they thought to blast him in Rochester. It is about time that they knew their malice is despised and their assaults defied. The object of their eengeance is a free man, and, by the help of God, he will remain so. Neither sudden prosperity nor blood-stained riches can bow his spirit before malicious and sycophantic foes. The grief that he felt at the treachery of his old friends, a year ago, has given way to a feeling far more enduring than grief. But enough is said on this point. It is indeed extraordinary that Remond, Neil, and Purvis—three colored men—should be found among the most untiring enemies of the colored people, and published by one of their number; and this fact shows to which side they belong. I hold them as my bitterest enemies, and the practical enemies of the colored people.'

We had thought the Liberator devoted to the interests of the colored people. and the practical enemies of the colored people. The provious alleged, we look for it in the mental conditions of the writer. Mr. Douglass says, he is a free man; our estimate of 'freedom', may differ; we know there are liberated slaves and adventure of the colored for the reman; our estimate of 'freedom', may differ; we know there are liberated slaves and the practical enemies of the colored people.'

his virtues; they partake of the breadth and strength, and activities of his faculties: whatever transmitted vitiation mingles with the germ of his being, grows, like the tares, with the wheat; and although nature struggles continually to resume mormal conditions, if the surroundings of a man favor the growth of the false in him, rather than the true, it will have prominence.

Every man embodies more or less of the conditions which surround him; but a large and vigorous nature, possessing the greatest powers of assimilation, may guther up and inweave among its tissues, blending with, and occasionally overgrowing, its splendid qualities—the conditions of an early life, through which it was scourged from the cradle to manhood; it may unite the genius and eloquence, and executive energy of the best types of manhood in the superior class of its native place, with the qualities which are inseparable from the condition of its slaves. And although such results may be more a man's misfortune than his fault, they are none the less injurious, through him, to the great interests of humanity, and unjust to their advoctates.

We may not always agree with Mr. Phillips, Mr. Purvis, and Mr. Remond: but our casual difference of opinion does not reach the central unities of our convictions and purposes. We know that Mr. Phillips brings to the cause of the glave rare

ficers of your meeting. The question now was not whether women should be admitted to your platform, but, in fact, whether the majority of the Convention should be allowed to govern. I would not have entered your meeting with any credentials, or in any capacity; to ask you to receive women; but you know well that, our rights once conceded, we never yield to mobs, whether they stand on platforms or elsewhere. After leaving the hall, I expressed my regret to some gentlemen stand on platforms or elsewhere. After leaving the hall, I expressed my regret to some gentlemen that I had not been a member of the Convention, as Miss Brown had neither found a gentleman in the Chair to protect her from insult, nor an efficient officer to sustain his own decisions; and in such circumstances, I should have been glad to aid the circumstances, I should have been glad to aid the majority in defending themselves against a few unscrupulous and overbearing men on the platform. These gentlemen, New-Yorkers, and old, active and devoted friends of Teetotalism, without any request devoted friends of Teetotalism, without any request from me, formed a Society, and sent credentials as delegates to me and two others,—Mr. Cleveland, Associate Editor of the Tribune, and James S. Gibbons, Cashier of one of the New York banks. I entered your meetings on Wednesday morning. Your perpetual decisions that I was out of order, I should attribute entirely to ignorance, if it had not happened that, in the same morning, you ruled the same point one way to put me days, and dis

not happened that, in the same morning, you ruled the same point one way to put me down, and directly the contrary way when necessary to give your friends the floor. This was so palpable, that even Mr. Hoar, who will not be suspected of partiality to me, acknowledged it to me, and at my request made an effort, that same morning, to bring it to your notice. His remarks were lost in the confusion. But I will not waste time on the rulings of an officer, who decided that when one member has the floor, is speaking in order, and refuses to give way, another member may rise, and move an adjournment! Such motions you allowed, and put to the house many times, in spite of all remonstrance. That the rulings of such an officer are beneath criticism, even you will allow, when you read the 200th section of Judge Cushing's Treatise on Parliamentary Law.

read the 200th section of Judge Cushing's Treatise on Parliamentary Law.

On Wednesday morning, Miss Brown again rose to speak. You gave her the floor. Twenty-four hours had intervened since her first appearance. Your platform friends had got time for concert and intrigue. Relying on their arrangements, they risked now an appeal from your decision, taken by Mr. Camp. The Convention sustained you by an immense majority, and again you gave Miss Brown the floor. Before she could utter a word, another appeal was taken amid loud uproar and universal confusion. On Tuesday you had ruled, very corappeal was taken amid loud uproar and universal confusion. On Tuesday you had ruled, very correctly, when it was necessary to cut us off, that a point of order once decided by the House on appeal from the Chair, could not be raised again. Yet now you allowed a second appeal on precisely the same order raised by Mr. Camp, i. e., that the Convention had excluded women. But again, the Convention decided that woman might speak. Mis Brown was about to onen her lins when some Convention decided that woman might speak. Mis Brown was about to open her lips, when some one doubted the vote. You then ordered the hall to be vacated, by members and spectators alike, that the vote might be counted. The Convention had consented to 'be governed by the usual parliamentary rules.' You decided, when I raised the question, that this language meant 'the rules usual in this country.' Now, sir, I ask, where do you find, in any American deliberative assembly, a precedent for turning the members out of their hall, in order to take the yeas and mays! They have such a custom in the English House of Commons, where they use no check lists. But the course is where they use no check lists. But the course is wholly unprecedented here. After protest, we obeyed your most unnecessary and illegal order. Suspecting, however, some trick on the part of the mobocrats of the platform, I informed you that I ed on you, as the presiding officer, to protect my rights till I was readmitted. You assented. The lice stationed themselves at the door. All but the officers of the Convention, who occupied the platform, left the hall. After an hour, among the very last, I was readmitted. I found that you had pulled the chair and the hall. Do not think in this way to avoid responsibility for what took place. I will not enlarge on the indecorum of a presiding officer, except in case of severe illness, quitting the chair in the midst of the count of a disputed vote, and one involving so much confusion. But the widest charity cannot now believe that you left the chair, without well knowing what was to be done, chair, without well knowing what was to be done, that another man, of less conscience and more nerve than yourself, was to juggle the Convention out of a crisis which you had not the courage to face. I found, also, that while a third of the memlace. I found, also, that while a third of the members were locked out by the police, the fragment of the Convention inside, (like Cromwell's Rump Parliament,) without waiting for that count, for which ostensibly we had been excluded from the hall, had undertakent. undertaken to lay the whole on the table, and passed on to other matters. When I remonstra-ted, I was told to sit down, as out of order. This is, indeed, a new and convenient mode to enable the minority to govern. Lock enough of the majority out of doors to insure a vote, and then settle matters to suit yourselves! In any less ignorant body, it would be impossible. Whether it was owing to the confusion, or to want of familiarity with deliberative meetings, I cannot say; but I never saw, in any assembly, so many men ut gnorant alike of rules of order and rules of But it is my deliberate conviction, that a najority of the Convention would have at all times inajority of the Convention would have at all times sustained you in your decision that Miss Brown had the right to speak, could they have been permitted to vote on it: still, it was easy for the platform leaders to confuse and mislead them by collateral issues, and clamor down all attempts to collateral issues, and clamor down all attempts to get a vote on the main question. It is a singular fact, that in a Convention which had, by special sole, excluded all but its own officers from the platform, all the confusion originated from the occupants of the platform, and the greater share of the noise was made by them. It is thought shameful to strike a man whose hands are bound. But what shall be said of men refusing to let a woman, who is entitled to the floor, open her lips, while they walk round her, pointing at her, and uttering all sorts of insulting and disorderly remarks in regard to her! The reporter for The Tribune, Sept. 8, says the officers of the meeting were heard Sept. 8, says the officers of the meeting were heard arging each other to raise points of order, and

give reasons for them, to prevent Miss Brown's As Gen. Cary, who was in the chair, would not As Gen. Cary, who was in the chair, would not allow me to protest against this shameful trick of locking us out, nothing was left for me, as I told you, but to object, the next morning, to the adoption of the minutes, so far as they recorded any act done during our exclusion, and move that the Convention go on from the point where it stood when we were turned out of the hall, and finish counting that disputed vate. Could this have been when we were turned out of the hall, and finish counting that disputed vote. Could this have been done, and the Convention been allowed to vote on the simple question, whether your decision, giving Miss Brown the floor, should be sustained, I am confident they would have sustained you, even after all the tumult, by a large majority. Others knew this, perhaps, as well as myself. Accordingly, when I rose for this purpose, Mr. Hoar objected

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to my membership, on the ground that the Society I represented was formed only the day that your Convention assembled. He moved (which was quite out of order at that moment) that my cre-dentials be referred to the Committee on Creden-

dentials 'be referred to the Committee on reaching for investigation, and to give me an opportunity to remove any objections.'

No reason was givon why I alone should have my credentials investigated. The credentials of most other members had neither been read, nor even opened! No one had asked the age of the most other members had neither been read, nor even opened! No one had asked the age of the Society any one represented, or even its name! Indeed, of one member the Committee had publicly said, 'they did not know whether he had any credentials; he might have given them some, which might be among their papers; he had handed them a paper, but they had not opened it!' Yet that gentleman was allowed to sit. While others sat and voted on such authority, I was sent to the Committee for 'investigation, and an opportunity to remove objections.' The Committee sat on the case, and adopted the Inquisition, I presume, as their and adopted the Inquisition, I presume, as their model. They condemned me without hearing me model. They condemned me without hearing me in my own defence, or even allowing me to be present. They were to investigate, and give me an opportunity to explain! But they sent neither for me nor for any one else! They never gave me the slightest opportunity to explain. They took rumors for truth, fancied what my explanation would be, manufactured their own facts, dispensed with evidence and inquiry, and reported to suit their em-

ployers!
I will not prolong this letter by alluding to the absurdity of a great moral Convention descending to make use of such a technicality as the recen-formation of the Society, while no one denied that it was made up of some of the most devoted and hard-working friends of Temperance in the city of New York, men (it chances that the Society had no women among its members) long prominent in the cause; while no one denied that its delegates, only three in number, were strict tectotalers, and well known in the enterprise. But I will say what I might have told that Committee, had they what I might have told that Committee, had they allowed me any opportunity of defence, and might have told the Convention, had I not been gagged—that, like many other members, I had several grounds for claiming a seat. No matter whether my credentials were good or bad, I still came within your Call, as being long and well known as 'a friend of Temperance.' Your Call not only invited 'all Temperance associations and organizations, &c., to appear by representatives,' but added, 'we do furthermore extend our invitation to the FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD, as-OF TEMPERANCE IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD, as suring them of a cordial welcome to the meeting and an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the in their own respective Districts.' S ple, public effort and pecuniary contribution, and cordial support of the Maine Liquor Law, entitle me to claim the character of a 'friend of Temperance, and, as such, a seat under that Call. Still, Sir, I quite agree with your Committee, that I am totally unfit to belong to a Convention that mobs down its own Chairman, and locks one third of its members out of doors in order to perpetrate votes.

I cannot omit to mention the generous sense of justice of one Massachusetts man, unknown to me, but whose name I am told is Stoddard, in moving but whose name I am told is Stoddard, in moving that the credentials of the whole Massachusetts delegation should be referred with mine, as he could see no reason for making any distinction. The Convention shrank back from dealing with a whole State as they had dealt with one unpopular individual, and refused the motion.

I consider you, Sir, mainly responsible for these tumultaous scenes and this disgraceful result.

You showed yourself fully convinced that women had a right to speak on that platform. You so decided again and again. Such was the weight of your personal character with the meeting, that had you made one carnest, manly, and decisive effort to sustain your decisions, you would have been obeyed in silence and with perfect respect. That Yours,
WENDELL PHILLIPS. effort you never made.

From the New York Herald.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Old Fogies Victorious at last—Triumph of Breeches over Petticoats—Wendell Phillips & Co. Discarded by the Cold Water Army—Fred. Doug-lass Denied Admission into the Camp—The Con-vention composed of While Men—Black Men and Bloomers entirely Excluded. At nine o'clock, Thursday morning, the third

day's session of the World's Temperance Conven-tion commenced. The leaders of the cold water army, intent upon depriving the lookers on of the fun displayed the day before, stationed a committee door, with positive orders to admit none who had not with them their credentials to the conven All who were not thus provided with the proper pass were turned into the galleries. Wendell Phillips was admitted, but it was only to be turned out again, after he had taken his seat. were given to admit only whi en, we cannot say ; but a black man, calling him ederick Douglass, presented his credentials at the door, and demanded admittance as a delegate from Rochester. He didn't get through. He informed this was a white man's convention, and that the best accommodations that could be afforded to him were to be found in the upper gallery, especially made for the use of colored gentlemer The Napoleoness (if we may be allowed the word The Napoleoness (if we may be allowed the word) of the day before, Miss Antoinette Brown, was not discovered among the audience. From the new arrangements, she was only there through her re-presentative, Wendell Phillips.

The absence of the petticoats accounted for the comparative order and coolness of yesterday's deliberations. The delegates went on like men who were not afraid to act. There were about three hundred delegates admitted on the lower floor, when the meeting was called to order. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who, no doubt, had come in expectation of a re-performance

of the amusements of the day before.

The President, Neal Dow, Esq., introduced the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, who opened the

proceedings with prayer.

The minutes of the previous day were then read, and opposed by Wendell Phillips. Mr. P. rose

and attempted to speak, when
The Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said-Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. (Several voices—' Go on the stand.' 'Take the platform.') Keep still,' said Mr. Hoar, 'and I will speal

ugh for you all to hear me.'
I. proceeded—I regret that Mr. Phillips. powerful in oratory and intellect, and desirable cooperator in any great cause in which the heart takes part, should be here representing himself as a delegate to this convention upon doubtful creden-tials. Certain reports have been made in reference to the papers which he bears, which fasten fraud

parties somewhere connected with his presence For his own sake, for the honor of this convention, and for my sake, I hope it will be referred to a committee to examine and report upon the credentials which the gentleman bears, that he may be freed from any imputation which may rest against him. (Cries of hear, hear.) I therefore move to refer Mr. Phillips's credentials to a committee to examine.

Mr. Phillips' at once saw this was his death-blow

if it passed; he must kill it if possible. He had plausibility on his side, and he made the most of it; but all to no purpose.

Mr. P. said, in reply to Mr. Hoar—We are all

here upon our own assertion. How any of us cam-

* This is a mistake. Mr. Douglass was not in the city. Two colored delegates, however, were forcibly kept out of the Convention on account of their comple ion-namely, Rev. Mr. Ray and Dr. McCune Smith! sequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. Georg W. Clark, of Rochester, rose and said-

'I wish to inquire. Mr. President, in regard to sor reports which I feign would not believe. I understand that an honorable gentleman, who has a refined educa-tion, a graduate of one of the highest schools of the country, presented his credentials as a delegate at the door this morning, and was denied entrance because his skin happens to be of a darker hue than ours. (Cries of 'That's right,' 'That's right,' 'We don't want

CHAIR. I cannot answer that question. I am no the proper source to apply to for that kind of informa-

Charg. I allude to Dr. McCune Smith, of this city (Several voices—'He's a black man,' 'We don't wan him,' &c. &c. Clark sat down, evidently convince that there were no chances for women or darkies in this

in possession of our papers has not yet been an inquiry. (Applause.) You have no right to go back of this in my particular case. You have yet adopted no rules for the trial of our papers. I have my papers in my pocket, signed by gentlemen of the highest respectability—names which will compare, as to character and standing, with those upon any credentials in this house. (Applause.) If you at this stage of the Convention put me on trial, by what rules for testing my rights am I to go by? You have yet instituted none. If you will lay down any rules, and tell me what papers I should bring here, I will guarantee to fetch them. (Applause.) If Mr. Hoar thinks my papers are forged, I am prepared to prove their genuineness; but that is all I am prepared to do.

Judge Hoar—I rise to a point of order. I don't like to have Mr. Phillips to misstate and misrepresent. (Sensation in the audience.) I have not charged that gentleman with any such thing as forgery; I said his credentials were not fully understood. There were reports against them that were necessary to be explained.

Mr. Phillips with much feeling proceeded—The gentleman used the word fraud; a hard word to be used between him and me, who have acted together.

The Committee on traded. But while my convictions are against women rushing in the thickest of the fight in debate, yet I would not perform the slightest shadow of injustice to any mortal, to say the fight in debate, yet I would not perform the slightest shadow of injustice to any mortal, to say the fight in debate, yet I would not perform the slightest shadow of injustice to any mortal, to say the fight in debate, yet I would not perform the slightest shadow of injustice to any mortal, to say the fight in debate, yet I would not perform the slightest shadow of injustice to any mortal, to say convention from a volcanic eruption. (Laughter and applause.)

The gentleman was here called to order. A motion was then made to refer back the entire report to the committee.

Charre—The vote now comes up on the adoptio

Mr. Phillips with much feeling proceeded.—The gentleman used the word fraud; a hard word to be used between him and me, who have acted together in many a great and glorious fight. And were I in Massachusetts, it would not be necessary for me to repel such a charge, even though it came from one as venerable as he who makes the charge now.

one for a moment thought that the committee would report in favor of them. Mr. Phillips had already played too conspicuous a part, and become too obnoxious to the convention. All the hopes of the great disturber, Antoinette Brown. t one fell blow. Her champion had

evidently heard his death-knell.

Mr. Phillips—May I ask the Chair whether I am a member of this house while my papers are under consideration? CHAIR-You are not a member until the commit-

barefaced injustice.')

But it was no go. The charge had brought down disturbed and routed; there was no hope for the reappearance of a single petticoat upon the field, mark. quiet reigned in De

The motion was put and lost. ecceptance of the minutes. Various amendments intending to be present at the Syracuse gathering. were proposed and lost.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of

business be suspended, in order to allow General Cary, of Ohio, to offer a resolution. This was a will undoubtedly be a spirited and important meeting.

In behalf of the Executive Committee. for the disturbers, but themselves not being in the secret, and not suspecting what was coming, fell into the snare, and the motion was carried

nanimously.

Gen. Cary, of Ohio, then read the following: Resolved. That inasmuch as this Convention has been interrupted in its proceedings by a faction of disorganizers, assembled in New York city for the purpose, and the West, in the course of a few days, having been ir-

or religious.

Resolved, That the common usages of society have Resolved, That the common usages of society have excluded woman from the public platform, and, whether right or wrong, it is not our province now to determine; but we will conform our action, during the present Convention, to public usage, and exclude females from participating in the public discussions of this

the scene around him that his resolutions four-fold :-

'I move they lay upon the table,' says a petticoat 'They will lay you on the table first,' replies
r. 'Move to amend.' 'Shame on this in',' 'Hear the fluttering of the skirts.'—
Societies. another. Breeches triumphant.

Above all the tumult, SNODGRASS was occasionally heard to moan forth—I rise to a point of order. I call for a division on the resolutions. I am willing to go, myself, for all after the words it bear willing to go, myself, for all after the words it bear willing to go, myself, for all after the words in the cause of temperance as manhood.

was given him to say

Several others tried to get an opportunity to follow suit; but the cry for the vote on the resolu-tions drowned the voices of them all. The first and second resolutions were then sep-

langhter and invective.)

The CHAIR then introduced

Mr. Hunt-I rise to a point of order. The gen- ejected from South Carolina a few years ago?

pointment. The motion to reconsider was put and the joy of the 'satanic and the joy of

common sense, and the experience of the world at large, that the platform of this cause should be confined to as

rious cause high above associations that are as uncalled for as they are ruinous.

Resolved, That this cause of temperance is a question New York Reformer, and placed on our last page, a

and that it must stand or fall upon its own merits. portion of the report.

Mr. Walcor, of Rhode Island—I second the mo-

tion, and wish to speak to them. Let me repeat, that nothing can be further from me than a desire absolutely just and truthful; and we are sure it will to occupy the time of this convention. (Laughter.) be read with deep interest by his numerous friends, at But I have responsibilities, however, as a delegate, home and abroad.

Various motions were made to amend, substitute, lay upon the tuble, &c. After some difficulty, the vote was taken upon the original motion of the bolders, and the Convention decided to refer the holders to a scat.

Mr. Phillips' credentials to the committee for their examination.

This report was adopted, and great was the tumult again. The factionists were bent on dying examination.

This was a death-blow to the whole crew. No one for a moment thought that the committee had gone forth. They caved in.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1853.

NO MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

In consequence of suggestions made to the Execut Committee, by friends of the cause in Syracuse, as to Mr. Phillips feeling that his race had been run and past, here left the house, to the great satisfaction of the white men and anti-women delegates. tion of the white men and anti-women delegates.

Some of his friends, by way of revenge and retallition, moved that all the credentials of all the delegates from Massachusetts be referred to the Committee on Credentials. (Laughter, and cries of 'Good,' 'That's right,' 'It is shameful, such till the 2d and 3d of November. On further consideration, it has been deemed proper to omit the aforesaid tion, it has been deemed proper to omit the aforesaid But it was no go. The charge had brought down the subject at which it had been fired, and the Convention were content to let the matter rest is to be held in Philadelphia on the 2d and 3d of Decembere. Phillips was kicked off: the disturbers were ber, and at which it is desirable to concentrate the antislavery strength and talent of the country, as far as practicable. Auti-slavery papers are respectfully requested to inform their readers of this change, in order The CHAIR-Now the question comes up for the to prevent any disappointment on the part of person

The Jerry Rescue Celebration, (which has no con tion with the American A. S. Society.) will take place the minutes, and carried.

It was then moved and carried, that the order of

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, SECRETARIES.

VISIT TO THE WEST.

It is our intention to make an anti-slavery tour whose design is to involve the cause of temperance, resistibly importuned to do so by the friends of the world-wide in its popularity, with their peculiar notions and topics not connected with the temperance reform, it becomes a duty we owe to ourselves and to the world sent about six weeks. We shall endeavor to be present to avow distinctly that our great and only purpose is to prohibit the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. And we solemnly protest against, and will resist, every effort, from any quarter, to involve this with any other question, moral, social, political, or religious

INSULT TO WOMAN.

and address, the recognised pastor of an evangelical Great applause and hissing followed the reading church) acted improperly in presenting herself at the of these resolutions. It was a clincher to the proceedings in regard to Phillips. The abolitionists and different isms saw their entire two days' fight about to be wiped away by one sweep from Gen. which we have copied from the *Tribune*. Her right to Cary. The General looked satisfied when he saw a seat in that body, and to speak on the platform, was

1. By the terms the Call, which were explicit and

3. By her recognition as a delegate by the Committee Breeches triumphant.'

Above all the tumult, Snodgrass was occasionon credentials, by the President of the Convention, and

It was soon seen that Dr. Snodgrass—who, by Yet she was clamored down, gagged, grossly insult-

m Maryland, and not of New York, ed, and virtually driven from the Convention, by a the way, is from Maryland, and not of New York, as we published yesterday—wanted an opportunity to come around. He began to repent. Phillips had gone. He was left alone, a pigmy among the mountains. He cried lustily for an opportunity to speak. In pity he was at last tolerated, and time it was perpetrated, after he had written a letter to the distinctly, that he voted for 'Whole World's Temperance Convention,' in which he all after 'it becomes,' &c., opposition to women, said-'I see neither the wisdom nor the expediency of excluding women from Temperance Conventions. Their

The expulsion of Mr. PHILLIPS from the Convention arately put to the house, and, by a large majority, was an act of arrant usurpation and tyranny. No one both adopted. (Great tumult, applicate, hisses, can doubt that it was owing solely to Mr. P's position as an abolitionist and an advocate of woman's rights. It was pre-eminently disgraceful to the Hon. SAMUEL Rev. Mr. Walcor. He said-I rise reluctantly Hoar, of Massachusetts, in having instigated the Conto save the reputation of this convention. I wish a reconsideration of the resolutions just passed—the resolutions of General Cary. (Sensation the resolutions of General Cary. (Sensation through the andience. The conquerors cough, and the conquered straighten up, and look fresh with hope.) The gentleman then proceeded to discuss the motion, when he was interrupted by the chair saying he was out of order, the motion not being seconded.

His imputation of fraud upon Mr. Phillips, and upon the society which delegated him, called for a severor rebute of his gray hairs) than was administered to him by the accused. Was it to indulge an old grudge against the abolitionists, because he was so summarily

The temperance women of Massachusetts were sha tleman has no right to speak upon this motion.

The Chair sustained the point of Mr. Hunt.

The Chair sustained the point of Mr. Hunt. The reading of Gen. Cary's resolutions was then called for. They were read accordingly.

The excitement increases. Some thought there reported that none but MEN be allowed a seat in the Conreported that none but MEN be allowed a seat in the Conmight be a reaction. They were doomed to disap-pointment. The motion to reconsider was put and vention; and this was adopted by a large majority, to the joy of the 'satanie' and the 'religious' press

The Rev. George Duffield then read a report from the 'Committe on Obstacles in the way of Progress.' In connection with this report were the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the cause of temperance in its original and legitimate relations is equally above sect as it is above party, and that it is no other than the great cause of humanity itself.

Of the latter, the conowing are specimens:—

'During the preliminary proceedings, Mr. Garrison and his Woman's Rights friends attempted to secure the admission of female delegates, but could not succeed at all. The Convention proceeded the right way—deliberately defined the qualifications of membership, so as to remove all doubts, even from Mr. Garrison and his Woman's Rights friends attempted to secure the admission of female delegates, but could not succeed at all. The Convention proceeded the right way—deliberately defined the qualifications of membership, so as to remove all doubts, even from Mr. Garrison and his Woman's Rights friends attempted to secure the admission of female delegates, but could not succeed at all. The Convention proceeded the right way—deliberately defined the qualifications of membership, so as to remove all doubts, even from Mr. Garrison and his Woman's Rights friends attempted to secure the admission of female delegates, but could not succeed at all. Resolved, That it is alike according to the dictates of have been accustomed to meet in public Conventi

that the platform of this cause should be confined to as few and simple principles as follows:—

Resolved, That it is injurious to any cause when it is made to subserve ulterior and subordinate purposes, party or personal.

Resolved, That they are traitors to the cause of human for the chief of fanatics.

'A resolution of William Lloyd Garrison to rescind the Convention, which had properly OBDER AND PROPRIETY TRIUMPHANT. We are grat

Resolved, That they are traitors to the cause of humanity, who endeavor to subvert one cause, in order to advance what they consider to be another.

Resolved, That this convention, as they would not put the shadow back ten degrees upon the dial, and jeopard important elections in different parts of the land, feel now called upon to take a last and desperate stand, and by a strong and determined arm lift once more this glorious cause high above associations that are as uncalled for as they are ruinous.

'A resolution of William Lloyd Garrison to reseind a previous vote of the Convention, which had properly defined the appropriate sphere of woman, was lost by an overwhelming vote, when Garrison and his clique instantly retired, thereby clearly demonstrating that they cared not a whit for the cause of Temperance.'—

N. Y. Observer.

HENRY CLARKE WRIGHT. We have covied from the

altogether separate and apart from the question of woman's rights, abolition, land reform, or any other, brave and stalwart Reformer, made by Andrew Jack-It was moved to amend by striking out the last letter of H. C. W. in his hand. An intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wright enables us to say of this Exam

PREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. fication for his course, or not, it is clear that Ingraham eandidate for Governor, the vote stood for HEXRY ridiculous to ascribe this bullying of Ingraha Wilson, of Natick, 610; scattering and blanks, 6. love of liberty or regard for suffering humanity. He is

first resolution adopted reads thus :-

or little, according to the tact of each individual parti-was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morn ment'? How is it to be done?

The second resolution that was adopted reads as fol-to support its cause! . . . It is under your protect

'Resolved, That Slavery is the creature of local law, dependence of Hungary!' and that the United States have nothing to do with it, except to limit, discourage and prohibit it, to the utmost extent of their constitutional power.'

Indefinite again! What is 'the utmost extent' of the power alluded to? Again—what is meant by Slavery being the creature of local law? Surely, no 'local law? Read, in the Washington Union, glow-law, or the results of Hungary! Read, in the Washington Union, glow-law, or the results of Hungary in the Read, in the Washington Union, glow-law, or the results of Hungary in the Read, in the Washington Union, glow-law, or the results of Hungary in the Read, in the Washington Union, glow-law, or the results of the results o law' can stand in opposition to the U. S. Constitution. If, then, slaves are legally held in bondage at the South, it must be that they are constitutionally enslaved; and this makes the crime and sin national. Slavery in this country is either constitutional or unconstitutional. If constitutional, so far as the slaveholding States are concerned, then all who support the Constitution are to be held responsible for its existence. If unconstitutional, then the avowed and 'grand object of the Free Democracy 'should be, not merely 'to annihilate the influence of the Slave Power in the Federal Government, but to annihilate slavery itself at a blow, by act of Congress, wherever it exists on the American soil. Which horn of the dilemma will the party choose?

The sixth resolution of the series denounces the Fugitive Slave Law in strong and indignant language; but is not the party bound, by the very nature of the compact, to execute that Law, seeing that it has been officially decided by Judge McLean, and other Judges of the Supreme Court, (the final arbiter in all such cases,) to be in all its features entirely constitutional? Besides when has the party denied the constitutional right of the slave-hunter to seize the flying fugitive on any portion of Northern territory, provided no harm should be done to the liberties of the people of the North?

The seventh resolution applauds 'the noble act Commander Ingraham, in protecting a Hungarian fugitive from Austrian slavery," as 'gloriously illustrating the original spirit in which the stars and strings were consecrated to the service and defence of Liberty.' As we are wholly ignorant of the time, since the independence of this country was achieved, when ' the stars and stripes' did not wave over chattel slaves, to their absolute subjugation and the security of the slave system, we should be glad to be enlightened as to the precise period when they were 'consecrated to the service and defence of Liberty '—not forgetting the awful fact, with it the suppression of the unconstitutional usurpathat, for twenty years, they floated at the mast-head of tions of slavery in the national territories, in the naevery American slaver on the African coast, giving respectability and strength to that piratical traffic. We still incline to the opinion that the English poet Campbell 'hit the nail on the head ' when he said-

'United States! your banner wears Two emblems—one of fame Alas! the other that it bears Reminds us of your shame!
The white man's liberty in types
Stands blazoned in your stars;
But what's the meaning of your stripes? They mean your negroes' scars !

The opening speech of Mr. Keyes was in his characteristic vein of glowing rhetoric. He, too, spoke of the glorious achievement of our countryman in the Grecian seas,' and regarded it as 'a glorious epoch in our history.' 'The stars and stripes,' he said, 'have spurned the stains put upon that banner by the minions of slavery, and shine brighter even than when illuminated by the rays of '76.' Hearty applause and three cheers were given for Captain Ingraham. 'A new festival of liberty may be instituted,' he continued, 'to commemorate the new dispensation, (!) and the names of Kossuth, the Freesoiler, (!) and Ingraham, will shine amid the halo which shall surround it.' [Enthu-

It greatly surprises us that one who is usually so direct and outspoken against shams, and whose denunciations of slavery and its abettors are so fervid. like Mr. Keyes, should at this late day undertake to glorify the servile, truckling, sycophantic, unprincipled Kossuth, whose career in this country on the subject of slavery was to his eternal disgrace, evincing a total destitution of moral courage, a willingness to strike hands with Southern women-whippers and cradle-plunderers to subserve the cause of Hungary, and a disposition flatter this blood-stained nation without measure and beyond precedent. After such a revelation of his character, we should just as soon think of eulogizing Webster or Haynau. He is not worthy of the respect or confidence of any true friend of freedom. The fact that the Free Democracy of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, could greet the mention of his name with enthusiastic cheers,' is any thing but complimentary to their own clear-sightedness and regard for principle. republic from his capital '- 'History shows eminently this truth, that you are entitled to call yourselves free thee! '- 'The glorious republic of the United Statestally opposed to arrogance and ambition (!!) Hurrah for Kentucky, the bold and brave! Kentucky knows that its heart is always on the right side ! '- ' As to the Southern States, I must confess myself entirely sure that are entirely identical with their own principles' !- 'O, with infinite pleasure and gratitude ' !- &c. &c. &c.

The Free Democrates of the Commonwealth held a large and spirited State Convention at Fitchburg, on the 15th inst., with reference to the approaching State Election. Samuel G. Howe was elected President, and Francis H. Underwood, Simon P. Hanscom, Alonzo M. Bowker, and Edmund Anthony, Secretaries. Dr. Howe was accidentally prevented from being present, and citizen—and had no more claim for protection, at the Hon. E. L. Keyes acted as his substitute. Over two cannon's mouth, and on the part of Ingraham, than hundred towns were represented. On balloting for a any other of the oppressed millions of Europe. It is AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, was chosen a Southern man, and in all probability a slaveholder. Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, by a large majority.

It was not to subserve the cause of human freedom, but to make a Quixotic display of his courage, and to effect an ulterior purpose, that he out on such airs; and this could have been made by the party, and they will undoubtedly command a large vote.

Among those who very eloquently addressed the ConSlave Power, and the warmest encomiams from the vention were Messrs, Rodney French, E. L. Keyes, Jo- Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, seph T. Buckingham, Horace Mann, (who was inter- and the deadliest foe of universal emancipation. 'The epted at the depot, on his way to the West,) Henry end is not yet,' but enough is palpable to make it plain Wilson, Amasa Walker, John L. Swift, and Seth Webb,

that the act was not inspired by a sense of justice. Mr.

Jr. But neither in the speeches as reported, nor in the
resolutions as adopted, do we find any intimation that
new epoch has dawned on our flag. The stars and the U. S. Constitution is an anti-slavery instrument, or stripes are no longer the protection of cotton bags and that the people of the North are not in a pro-slavery merchandize alone, but the symbols of terror to tyrants, league and covenant with the men-stealers of the South. and of deliverance to the down-trodden and oppressed. Nor is there any hint as to the duty of so amending the What! with three and a half millions of chattel slaves Constitution as to strike out its slaveholding compro- on our soil, increasing at the rate of one hundred thoumises. In this respect, therefore, the Free Democratic sand yearly-with fugitive slaves hunted and captured party stands on the same ground, and bound by the in all parts of the land-with freedom of speech and of same pledges, as the Whig and Democratic parties. The the press struck down in one half of our republic! This ' new epoch' is a mere figment of the brain. It is the Resolved, That the grand object of the Free Democracy is to annihilate the influence of the Slave Power in the Federal Government; and thereby prevent the extension, lessen the evils, and hasten the extinction of slavery in America. tyranny. 'You acted; and I was free! You acted; and at this act of yours, tyrants trembled; humanity This language is sufficiently indefinite to mean much shouted out with joy; and the brilliancy of your stars san. Mere abstract generalization is worth very little ing star of rising liberty! . . . You took me for the representative of that principle of liberty, which the country precisely what they mean by 'annihilating' God has destined to become the common benefit of huthe influence of the Slave Power in the Federal Govern- manity. . . There is a hope for freedom on earth, because there is a people like you to feel its worth and tion that I place the sacred cause of the freedom and in

Stuff !- To what did all this amount? What was the material aid ' rendered to this Hungarian egotist, sycophant and visionary? Consult the American journals. ment, and earnest inducements why this nation should aim to be on the most amicable terms with both! When the mountain labored, it brought forth a mouse. The mission of Kossuth brought forth nothing but wind. And this boasted exploit of Commander Ingraham will prove to be quite as gaseous, and equally unavailing. Such, at least, is the view we are constrained to take o this matter. A letter was read from the Hon. Charles Sumner, i

which he says the first object of the Free Democracy is

that truly NATIONAL policy, originally declared at Buffalo, which seeks to make Freedom National and Slavery Sectional, as they were at the first organization of the Government.' We do not clearly understand how national freedom is compatible or possible with sectional slavery, and both equally protected by the Constitution. Mr. Sumner says that now Slavery s National, and Freedom Sectional; yet he would go back to the starting point of the Government, to obtain a reversal of this shameful state of things-as though cause and effect had not been indissolubly connected throughout that period-as though the tree had not produced legitimate fruit-as though half a million of slaves, retained in bondage at the time of the formation of the government, and made the subject of constitutional bargain and compromise, should not, in seventy years, be increased to three and a half millions-and as though six slave States should not be multiplied to fifteen, during that period, in the general growth of the nation! To talk of trying that experiment over again, as the method of restraining or abolishing slavery, is as hopeful as was the effort of the freg to get out of the well by jumping up two feet, and falling back three. To think of driving the Slave Power into the position it occupied in 1787, is simply infatuation. 'The establishment of this principle,' says Mr. Sumner, 'carrying enormity, the Fugitive Slave Bill, will finally remove the whole subject of slavery from the sphere of national politics.2 Now, we should like to see the experiment made in all these particulars. We beg Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chase, in their place in the U. S. Senate-we implore our Free Democratic brethren generally-to go forward, at the next session of Congress, and boldly take the bull by the horns-call for the suppression of the coastwise slave-trade, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories, and for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; and we will not only guarantee them the liveliest excitement, but be among the foremost to applaud them for their conrace and consistency. Still, in all these specifications, it will be seen that no vital blow is struck at the slave system. While that system is permitted to exist, all attempts to break up the slave traffic, whether coastwise or internal, will assuredly prove abortive. With slavery in the States-with the slave representation in Congress-the Free Democracy do not propose to med-Well, one thing at a time ! Begin with any one of the points of attack suggested by Mr. Sumner, and make a vigorous assault upon it, and-friends of the Free Democracy !--we will endeavor to possess our souls in patience, until it shall be made manifest, even to your short-sighted vision, that the dissolution of the Union is essential to the overthrow of slavery, and therefore the only vital issue at the present time.

Having thus criticised, in no unfriendly spirit, the proceedings of the Fitchburg Convention, we conclude by saying that, as against the old corrupt parties, we desire the triumph of the Free Democratic party, as an encouraging sign of the times. But there is a higher and truer position, around which the entire North must rally-to wit, ' No Union with Slaveholders!

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Doubtless, there are yet humane and well-disposed persons, who, lacking correct knowledge as to its spirit, principles and do signs, regard this Society as deserving the liberal aid and hearty cooperation of the friends of the colored Remember the language of Kossuth, while here :- The race in this country, and of African civilization. To glorious struggle you had not long ago with Mexico, in the candid and careful perusal of all such, we beg leave which General Scott drove out the President of that to commend the valuable work recently published by John P. Jewett & Co., of this city, entitled ' Facts and Opinions touching the real origin, character and influmen'- Happy art thou, free nation of America, that ence of the American Colonization Society; together thou hast founded thy house upon the only solid basis with the views of Wilberforce, Clarkson, and others, and of a nation's liberty! Thou hast no tyrants among the opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States-by G. B. Stebbins.' It embodies sufficient great, glorious and free ! '-' I feel happy that it is Ken- proof of the duplicity, cruelty and unnaturalness of the tucky soil upon which I have the opportunity to stand.

The character of the South is a noble pride, and is mor-

THE MAGAZINE OF ART for September, No. IX. contains twenty-two articles, all of an interesting and instructive character, and thirty-three engravings. they will warmly support my principles, because they eight of which occupy each a full page, and most of the are entirely identical with their own principles' !-- O, others a half page or more. The engravings are executed on wood, but in a style that cannot be excelled. Will cherish that name in the very heart of my heart, with infinite pleasure and gratitude' !-- &c. &c. &c. &c.

Many of the pictures are faithful copies of the paintings. of the old masters, and are consequently valuable above As for Commander Ingraham, we are unable to per- the pictures ordinarily met with, as they are the acceive any thing peculiarly meritorious in his conduct, knowledged imprints of genius. The reading matter touching the rescue of Koszta, the Hungarian, in a in harmony with the illustrations. Published by Alexforeign port, from the clutch of the Austrian power.

Ander Montgomery, New York, at the low price of 25

Whether the Austrian commander could find any justicents each to subscribers.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS AND HIS PAPER We proceed to the performance of a very disc ble task. 'It is not good,' says the wine have respect of persons in judgment.' And yet then are cases where great forbearance is called for, when there are many mitigating circumstances, where may is to be extenuated or wholly overlooked; and one of these relates to Mr. Douglass and his paper. For a long period, we have forborne to make any critici upon his course, in numerous instances in which we deemed it highly objectionable; because we have known how extremely sensitive he is to reproof—how readily be construes it into personal hostility—how estranged h has become in feeling from his old and attached friends and because we can never forget the pit of chattelist from which he was lifted, or the adverse circur of his most eventful life. If we have ever felt a friend of his most example of his most case in the development, welfare and advancement of any human being, it has been in his own case. We have followed him, step by step, with the deeper solicitude-remembering how seldem it is that a person is suddenly raised from the lowest depth of ober rity to a highly conspicuous position before the world, without becoming intoxicated by the change or carsed by selfish ambition; that no one has ever been called to pass through a more perilons ordeal of praise on the one hand, and reproach on the other; that the greatest responsibilities were resting upon him as the representative and advocate of a long oppressed and horribly outraged people; and that the eyes of millions of ene mies were fastened upon him, envious of his wenderful growth, malignant at his extraordinary success, and watchful for his downfall. As in no other instance, we have taken special pains to avoid any collision with him ; we have been dumb where others have been out spoken; and now that we are called to break the sience, it is not of choice, but of necessity; the conflict is one that we have shunned, rather than sought. One thing should always be remembered in regard to the anti-slavery cause. It is not based upon complex. ion, but upon justice; its principles are world-wide,

though the victims whom it seeks to deliver are group ing in the Southern prison-house; it concerns man a man, not merely as an African, or one of African de scent. Unswerving fidelity to it, in this country, requires high moral attainments, the crucifixion of all personal considerations, a paramount regard for principle, absolute faith in the right. It does not follow, there fore, that, because a man is or has been a slave, or because he is identified with a class meted out and trodden under foot, he will be the truest to the cause of hama freedom. Already, that cause, both religiously and politically, has transcended the ability of the suffere from American slavery and prejudice, as a class, keep pace with it, or to perceive what are its demands. or to understand the philosophy of its operations.

Another thing should be clearly understood. The difficulty with Mr. Douglass, on the part of his old friends, is not that he has changed his opinions con cerning the Constitution, but that he has become alienated in spirit, and no longer treats them with fairness or courtesy. 'I cherish no love for WENDELL
PS OF EDMUND QUINCY,' was his public declars tion before the colored citizens of Boston, a short tim since, and he might have added, 'none for any of their associates'-for the heart that could proscribe two such devoted friends of the slave as PHILLIPS and QUINCT and avow no regard for them, is incapable of cherishing any esteem for such as stand shoulder to shoulde

It may have surprised some of our readers to oberve, in the last LIBERATOR, an article from the pen Mr. Douglass, placed in the 'Refuge of Oppression. to amply justify the position we assigned it.

It begans with a misstatement-charging The Lin ERATOR with ' having opened what it evidently mean should prove a very galling and destructive for quently convicted itself of falsehood, by saying the our promised strictures remained to be made is a promise that retribution, though long dele THE LIBERATOR'S temper is evidently up to it'! that we had done was, to 'come out with some extra from Frederick Donalass's Paper ' and let him spe for himself! We do not wonder that he felt ashau to see them in our columns, whether ' selected with a tistic skill,' or otherwise; for they revealed a state of mind, on his part, any thing but honorable or praise worthy. The first speaks of the 'injustice' of Mr. Ph lips to Mr. Mann, and accuses him of indulging in fit of pride and petulance.' The second affects great surprise that the Massachusetts A. S. Society were w work, for his benefit, which they regarded as histo ly unjust and unreliable. The third is Mr. Douglas account of the celebration of West India Emancipat at Framingham, in which he eneeringly says-'ll Phillips, doubtless smarting under the WELL-DESER castigation given him recently by Hon. Horace Mano, and wishing to take vengeance on somebody, magnant mously pounced upon me. . . I never entered a mee ing where I was made the subject of a more venot attack. It is hard to report the words, it harder to report the fiery glance and supercilis scowl of Wendell Phillips'!!! Now, what could more contemptible or more untruthful than represe tions like these? Mr. Douglass had seen fit, in his per, to insinuate that Parker Pillsbury, Heary Wright, and Stephen S. Foster, probably abeen themselves from the last annual meeting of the And ican A. S. S. Society, in order to give it a less infile character in the eyes of religious people, esp the other side of the Atlantic! M but explicitly called upon Mr. Douglass, at Fra ham, to state to the audience on what ground he has such an imputation. His language and his manner fitted the seriousness of the issue; there was 'venom' in his spirit; it was a faithful reprod ministered in the love of the truth, and worthy of noble character of Mr. Phillips. Mr. Douglass 2 style it 'a most bitter personal assault, but six bub witnesses can testify to the contrary. That it was painful occurrence is readily admitted; because placed Mr. D. in a dilemma from which he was at to extricate himself. We regard it as exceedingly in him to represent Mr. Phillips as his personal who has no other object in criticising him than to eff his overthrow. Surely, the Frederick Donglass of is a very different man from the one of 1846 ! The fourth article was a letter of Mr. Douglass,

eribing his visit to Boston, and giving an his meetings in the Belknap Street Church, in w brings false accusations against Romer Previs, Lenox Remond, and William C. Nell, and as thom with great malignity-representing them as deadly foes, and branding the last named genth a 'contemptible tool.' The atrocious on Nell was, in modestly asking Mr. Douglass his position to his old friends and coadin treatment he has received at the hands of Mr. D. sub be disgraceful to a barbarian. A more work ble, inoffensive man, does not tread upon the Ame soil. As for the statement of Mr. D., that Meser. h mond and Purvis attacked and denoused the Nation Colored Convention at Rochester, it is not true were present at the time, and can testify that the guage was unexceptionable, and heartily received the assembly. As for Mr. Purvis, we think he pass no criticism whatever upon the Convention. The refusal of Mr. D. to allow Mr. Next to be look through his columns, after having grossly marepea ed and assailed him, was an act of unmitigated his

It is equally idle and false for Mr. Douglass to p tend that he is persecuted on account of his civiews on the subject of political action, and on a acter of the Constitution. He is an altered man temper and spirit; the success of his paper h paramount to principle; and the curse of warblif a bition is evidently the secret of his alienation. Institution eroft, the ed to his fession, he of deports woman,1 he of the Ohio have an Institu their patr count not We are

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am here as a patient, though not probably for than two or three days. A sudden and violent ion of the left lung has made me rather a use nber of society; though the thorough treatment Bethesda has pretty much restored me.

tike the location, and all the surroundings of this bution, as well as any in the country. Dr. Banthe proprietor, seems every way admirably adapthis situation. To consummate skill in the pron, he adds an affability of manner, and gentlene lengtment, which at once command respect, and sea the confidence and good-will of all under bis And then, his assistants, Matron, [a model land, in-teed, all the supernumeraries, seem to the selectest sort; and, altogether, the people of have reason to congratulate themselves on having cirution of this kind in their midst, so worthy of patronage, and so successful in its operations. I not know how many patients can be received; but I not far from sixty here at present.

are still, as usual, maintaining the struggle at the hosts of the enemy. You have seen the redecisions of Judge McLean and Judge Flinn of cinnati, in the slave cases. For what do we need a sent. conistic hell, a literal lake of fire and brimstone uning for ever and ever, if not for the special use of h monaters as these? Judge Flinn will be impeachand removed from office, probably without delay; humanity has far less to fear from him tha Judge McLean. He, too, will be impeached, howor, as was Daniel Webster. Either of them would are sacrificed all the inhabitants of Africa for the presidency of the United States. But one has died disprinted - died, doubtless, of disappointment - and ame exit awaits the other.

The greatest obstacle we encounter, this year, is the undelity. I am glad the Bible Conventions are been held, and that they were attended by so ny of the leading abolitionists. The idolatry of the le is not yet half exposed. We have encountered ved down every accusation against us yet. Not sition have we had to abandon. We will survive howlings of the foe, too, about infidelity, and estabourseives on eternal truth. The Church is making he word Christian every thing that is odious and innods under the sun. We are making the term Infi to mean all that Christian ever signified, in its estestate. We have compelled the ministers, in mulindes to say, 'I am as much of an abolitionist as you We will have them saying yet, ' I am as much of as lel as you are.' They will yet go into our kind delily, as into Chancery, to save their bankrupt escters. They are now writing volumes and preachaz sermons, to prove their religion divine; while their bas and practice prove it to be devilish. We write Evidences ' of our Faith, as divine or human ; but works wring out even from our enemies the confes es, that we 'are doing, for humanity's sake, what Church and the ministry should be doing, for

siared slavery to be divine-hallowed by patriarchal ple-sanctified by silent acquiescence on the part less and confirmed for ever by apostolic approval, ending back runaway slaves to their masters. We ought to rescue the Bible from what we then deemed h gress aspersions. At once, we were charged with ity for so doing. They said we denied the plainsteachings of the Bible ; that we wrested the Serinres to our own destruction ; that we were scattering sels of atheism-were filling the world with the

lex, the scene has changed. Some of us have adatted that the Bible does sanction, not only slavery, but namerous other gress abominations; so, for the our of God, we have doubted and denied its divine rgis and authority. Again the yells of the enemy er is our ears, and the ears of the world, the charge disfilelity. In both cases, we have been charged thus, wholly on account of our jealousy for the honor truth and justice, and the glory of that God whose baracter is truth and justice, liberty and love. We ave survived the first assault. Let us serencly meet ad live down the other. No weapon yet lifted up gainst us has prospered. As God is faithful and we re faithful, none ever shall.

The strongest charges of infidelity come from the inisters and church members of the Free Soil party. y come into our meetings very often, and accuse us d infidelity, and give that as their reason for not cooperating with us. The other day, we met one of these men, and he charged us with being Unitarians, and not therefore give us countenance. He is r in the positions of the Christian Press, the ree Soil paper of Cincinnati, and one that seems liketo do the party damage, unless it shall abandon it gether. That paper inclines to make every one for it electioneers or votes, a genuine, orthodox, angelical believer. And so our opponent could not et with us, because we denied, as he said, the divinity Christ. But how was the poor man stunned with hment, when I told him his very candidate for he Presidency, John P. HALE, was a Unitarian, and I eared not over piously given, even at that. And then se told him that almost all the party leaders in New agland were free-thinkers, in some form ;-that Lyander Speener was a Deist ; that Horace Mann was schetimes suspected of even larger liberality still; that tery many are Unitarians, and that John G. Palfrey a minister of that faith, and has written most sever del arguments against the plenary inspiration of the Bible. I assured him that if he would accompaly me to Massachusetts, he would find he must abandon be Free Soil party, and scamper back to the more orholox fellowship of Hunkerism; for Free Soil men are paragons of unbelief, in every direction.

and realous men to come into our meetings, and attempt to draw us into a discussion on the Bible, or upon some question in theology. We invariably refuse to give a mement to any subject foreign to the purposes of the seeting; and never have they heard a word, even in asser to their impertinent questionings, by which they could justly charge us with any unorthodox opinions, or, certainly, with any wish to inculcate such in the mmunity. And yet, without ceasing, and without blashing, they continue screaming it round the land, that we are only blasphemers and atheists in disguise, making anti-slavery a clook for the basest and most inous designs. There may be Whigs and Democrats who do these things also; but, so far, we have found such outrages confined to the [so-called] Christians of the Free Soil party.

Almost the universal custom is, for this kind of pious

Yours, to rebuke such injustice,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

MEETINGS AT WINCHENDON. The Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery by met in convention at Winchendon Town Hall, a Saturday, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and, in the Moence of the President and Vice Presidents, was permanently organized by the choice of Rev. D. Y. Kilgare, of Winchendon, President, pro tem.

Notwithstanding the extreme unfavorableness of the veather, the true friends of the slave and his cause did had forget the assembling of themselves together. Several towns in the 'Old Granite State,' even, were repre sented at this meeting. The principal speakers at this session were G. B. Stebbins and W. L. Garrison.

Evening Session. The weather as unfavorable as well could be; a tornado having just swept through the village, uprooting trees, unroofing buildings, con pletely demolishing sheds, and levelling steeples and theys to the ground, the rain still pouring down; Jet, notwithstanding all these, and the attending con-Remation, there was a goodly number who seemed proof against the opposing elements, who came together and listened with marked attention to the pleadings

almost breathless silence to Miss Lucy Stone. One or The amount of gold dust shipped from two questions were asked by persons in the body of the Non Francisco for the past six months of the present year, is \$28,909,000. There was also shipped \$451,000 in coin. satisfaction of all present.

Mr. Garrison solicited further criticisms, and then

After which, the meeting adjourned by common con-A. A. BENT, Sec'ry.

PLYMOUTH, August 27, 1853.

To Mr. ROOERS, D. D., from Augusta, Ga., (an old ac-

ing is considered honorable, I hope you will excuse me if I inquire of you as to the truth of these reports. Allow me to say, that I do not see the propriety of calling you a slaveholder, as this word is commonly understood, unless you now exercise over some individuals and included in the vessel. His apprentice, who are the propriety of the vessel, the sample of the vessel. His apprentice, who are the propriety of the vessel. His apprentice, who are the propriety of the vessel. His apprentice, who are the propriety of the vessel. His apprentice, who are the propriety of the vessel. His apprentice, who are the propriety of the vessel. His apprentice, who are the propriety of the pr you a slaveholder, as this word is commonly understood, unless you now exercise over some individuals that power which deprives them of the liberty to go to Canada, or any where else where they might be pleased to go. And if you have really given this colored clergyman and his wife their liberty to go where they please, at the expense of purchasing them for such a presence of purchasing them for such a pr purpose, I really wish to know it, if it is true, and think that such a Samaritan-like act towards those who all their life long had been in the condition of him who fell among slaves, should be made public. But if you In view, then, of the uncertainty of your life, will you not be persuaded to emancipate these individuals, if they are not now in the enjoyment of that liberty which is due to all who are not guilty of such crimes as deserve imprisonment?

JUSTUS HARLOW. Yours,

SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION.

I venture an extract from a letter of a devoted friend of the slave in Rochester, Western New York, Amy Post. Her heart is always open, her hands always ready, to Her heart is always open, nor more promote the comfort and safety of God's poor.

W. C. N. September, 1858,

. . . I have just helped off twelve of a very interesting family to Canada. Their tale of trial and suffering was truly affecting, and I regret that our friends did not hear it from their own lips. The husband was the only one who had been a slave, the wife band was the only one who had been a slave, the wife had just paid three hundred and fifty dollars for him. After their neighbors had failed to induce them to go to Liberia, they sat about trying to steal them; and she said, for six months just past, she had to watch her children as closely as a hen watches her chickens. Many nights she had not slept a wink, through fear, and often took them all, (ten in number.) and slept down by the side of the house of a white friend, whom she knew would protect them. To this mode of sleeping were they subjected for six months, unless at times when some white person would stay in her house; but that was too much trouble to be continued, and hence AMANDA E. LEWIS.

AMANDA E. LEWIS.

A WORD WITH THE PEOPLE.

In 1850, after the passage of the Fucirity Establish to Restar the functionary structure of the fucirity Fleids to the function b on their way to a free country. The woman said, on their way to a free country. The woman said, "Times at the South are growing worse; the people are so crazy after money, and the slaves now fetch a weighed 565 pounds. When 22 years old, he weighed 565 pounds. big price.'

Commencement of the European and North American Railroad.—The first sod of the European and North American Railroad was turned on Thursday, the 15th inst., at St. John, New Brunswick, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of about 25,600 persons. The grand procession of the ocean, anchored in the residual Error. ence of about 25,000 persons. The grand procession of the Trades, Fire Companies, Masons, &c., accompanied by bands of music, was two miles long.

The Fever at New Orleans .- The total num ber of deaths in New Orleans from May 28 to Sept. 10, was 10,120, of which 7340 were of yellow fever. The decline of the fever continued, but the accounts from other places are distressing. At Thibodeaux there had been 200 cases and 70 deaths up to the 9th inst. The ational telegraph at New Orleans was not working, the perators at Vicksburg and Natchez having died. In the villages and on the plantations of the lower

Mississippi, the fever is said to prevail very extensively and fatally. Large numbers of negroes are among the victims. It is also prevailing at Covington, Madisonville, Mandeville, Biloxi, Lewisburg, Pass Christian, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, and other places along the Mississippi and Red Rivers. Many deaths have taken place also at Alexandria; and indeed, the whole Southern country seems to be more or less afflicted.

From Havana.—The Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of Sept. 3d, reports the loss of negroes on the estates to exceed 10,000. To supply this loss in part, three cargoes from Africa had been landed since about the first of July, in all about 1600 negroes.

The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown was ordained as paster of a Baptist Church at South Butler, N. Y., on Thursday last. Gerrit Smith was present, and made a brief address. The sermon on the occasion reached by Rev. Mr. Lee, of Syracuse. Dr. Har-

years connected with Harvard University, and a distinguished theological writer and eminent scholar, died on Sunday evening last at Newport, after a protracted illness, aged about 68 years.

The Hutchinsons.—The Tremont Temple Professor Andrews Norton, for many

Judge Flinn,—the 'honorable court,' who disposed of the recent stave case in Cincinnati 'God d—d quick,'—has been prosecuted, tried and fined \$30 and costs for assault and battery upon John Jolliffe, Esq., the voluntary counsel of the fugitives. Mr. Jolliffe had offended the Hon. Judge, by his active efforts in behalf of the woman and child. Next morning, the Judge crept up behind him as he was walking the streets, and knocked him down, striking him several times, and applying foul ephithets more freely than blows. The Judge's argument is in perfect keeping with his cause and his character—both alike contemptible.

The Hutchinsons.—The Tremont Temple was completely filled on Thursday evening last week by a highly respectable audience. The Hutchinsons.—The Hutchinsons.—The Hutchinsons.—The Hutchinsons.—The Hutchinsons.—The Hutchinsons.—The Judge vening last week by a highly respectable audience. The Hutchinson Family were cordially received and warmly applauded in each piece. The hall is a very superior one for musical purposes.

Four Bostonians Drowned.—We have before stated that while the brig Cronstadt was lying in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, a boat's crew, who were going on shore, were drowned by the upsetting of the boat. Their names were James Gilbreath, John Burrows, Charles Robinson, and Henry Stevens, all of Boston.—Boston Traceller.

Impeachment of a Judge.—A meeting of citizens was held in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 1st inst., at Masonic Hall, to take measures to have Judge Jacob Flinn impeached. The hall was crowded by men of all parties. A resolution that Flinn ought to be impeached passed unanimously; and a committee, consisting of Judge Hadley, Jehn Jolliffe, and R. B. Pullam, was appointed to prepare and bring the matter before the Legislature next winter.

Snow on the Top of Mount Washington.—There was quite a merry snow storm on the top of Mt. Impeachment of a Judge.-A meeting of citi-

Snow on the Top of Mount Washington.—
There was quite a merry snow storm on the top of M.
Washington, on the 12th inst., the thermometer standing at 25 degrees. The wind blew furiously, so that it was utterly impossible for any person to stand upon the person to stand up

of Measrs. Stebbins and Garrison in behalf of the three and a half millions of our countrymen in bonds.

The Town Hall being engaged to a Unitarian Society, which was unwilling to have an anti-slavery meeting held in connection with their regular services on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Kilgore (Methodist) very kindly invited Mr. Garrison to speak in his pulpit a part of the day, Sunday, the 28th, and notice was accordingly given that the remaining sessions would be held as follows:

At the Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, and at the Town Hall, at 44 o'clock, P. M.

Sunday Afternoon. Agreeably to invitation, Mr. Garrison spoke in the Methodist Church, the house densely crowded with attentive hearers.

Closino Session. J. T. Everett, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. At the hour appointed, the new, clegant, and spacious Town Hall was filled. An audience of nearly a thousand souls listened an hour in almost breathless silence to Miss Lucy Stone. One or

Miss Anna DeWolf, another of the pasaddressed the Convention till 'twilight let her curtain down'.

Songers scalded by the explosion on board the steamed Bay State, died in New York on Saturday. The cotton crop is made up, and amounts to 3,262,882 bales. The crop last year was 3,015,029, showing an increase of 247,853, being the largest crop ever raised.

A Fireman Killed.—On Saturday evening, an alarm of fire was caused by the slight burning of the house of E. J. Smith, Erin Alley, East Boston. Despatch bonsidered as good authority, that you preached last Sabbath morning in the Pilgrim Church in this town, and that you are in a certain sense a slaveholder, having purchased the wife of a very interesting colored preacher, she being about to be separated from her husband. You purchased both husband and wife, that this separation might not take place, and gave them liberty to go where they pleased.

Now, as you reside in a community where slaveholding is considered honorable. I hope you will excuse me A Fireman Killed .- On Saturday evening

A vessel recently arrived at Brandywine.

Tortola.-The number of houses destroyed by the rioters in the little Danish island of Torton is ascertained to be thirty-two, of which twenty-five were stand in the condition of 'St. Clare' towards this 'Uncle Tom,' allow me to ask you what will become of 'Uncle Tom,' after your decease, if you leave him in bonds.

Will he not be liable to fall into the hands of 'Legree'? choose to pay.

> Mr. Boyington, of Oberlin, Ohio, was lately seized by a stallion, and thrown into the air; when he struck the ground, the horse jumped upon him with his fore feet, seized him by the head, and broke his neck short off, severing the jugular vein with his cert.

> Mrs. N. L. Piper, of Toronto, tried to spring over the precipice on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. She was caught by Mr. Wilson, but her dress gave way, and she fell about twenty feet upon a projecting ledge. Mr. Wilson jumped after her just in time to save her from the final leap, and both were drawn up with ropes. Mrs. Piper is slightly insane.

> Celia Connington, aged fifty, and her grand-children, James and John Ryan, lost their lives, last week, by fire, in New York. The woman had been smoking a pipe, and set a bed in flames, when she was burned to death, and the children suffocated.

Terrible Tragedy .- A horrible murder was

and masted, that ever arrived at Paris, directly from the ocean, anchored in the Seine about a mouth since. She had a full cargo, and her masts reached almost as high as the top of the Louvre. . The Boy who would rather Die than Steal.

The Chicago Press contains a call, signed by a large number of citizens, addressed to those who wish to perpetuate the remembrance of a noble deed, by contributing to the proposed monument to Knud Iverson, the Norwegian boy, who was lately drowned by some other boys for refusing to steal fruit. They want \$1000.

Return of Mrs. Stowe .- The steamship Arc tic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. She brought over 200 passengers, among whom were Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Mr. and Mrs.

Gen. James Jay McKay, of North Carolina, was taken siek in the cars, near Wilmington, a few days since, and died in a few hours. He was a member of Congress from North Carolina for a period of sixteen years, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means at the time of the passage of the ta-

Dreadful Railroad Accident .- The morning express train on the New York Central Railroad, going West, while standing at the Oneida depot, on Saturday last, was run into by a freight train, going ir. the same direction. The passenger cars were badly shattered, and Mr. Buckley Thatcher, of Medway county, Ohio, was instantly killed. Many of the passengers were badly injured, some, it is thought, fatally;—amongst them, Patrick Wall, of Manchester, Vt., had both his legs broken, and his brother was badly injured in his feet; Mr. John Vaughn, of Syracuse, had both his legs fractured; and Mr. Edward Jewett, of New Haven, was severely injured about the head. The syracs train lest, while standing at the Oneida depot, on Satu

Capt. Morris, of the British ship Samuel

threaten violence a become his surety.

THE FIFTH

to make our election between apparent self-interest and the slave interest-between love of the world's good opinion and hatred of oppression. So long as the great wrong continues, so long are we all helping others to forget its iniquity, to tolerate its cruelty, or, helping Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: forget its iniquity, to tolerate its cruelty, or, helping them to feel its sin, to undo its heavy burden. Fairs are not merely available for the raising of funds, but, as a means of awakening public attention, as meetings for the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, and the discussion of anti-slavery principles, they have proved most valuable and efficient. We ask, then, aid, from all who themselves love 'life, liberty and happiness,' and who would help their brothers to the same birthright. There will be speaking at the Barnar on the last three proved most in which it is expected that W. L. Garrison.

who would help their brothers to the same birturigue.

There will be speaking at the Baznar on the last three evenings; in which it is expected that W. I. Garrison, Wenderle Phillips, Andrew T. Foss, and others, will County Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

THE FOURTH CINCINNATI

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Managers of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle would once more present the cause of the oppressed to the friends of freedom, again appealing to their sympathy and Substantial AID. Encouraged by the growing interest which has been manifested in all our movements of the past three years, and believing it to be an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a substantial and the control of the past three years, and believing it to be an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a substantial and the control of the past three years, and believing it to be an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a substantial and the control of the past three years, and believing it to be an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a substantial problem. an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a wise discretion, we are preparing to hold another Baan evidence that our measures have been dictated by a wise discretion, we are preparing to hold another Bazar, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of the 3d week in October next, to raise means to carry them out. Let these who pity the slave, and hate oppression, unite in liberal contributions, such as the cause deunited in the such as the such as the cause deunited in the such as the such as the cause deunited in the such as the such as the cause deunited in the such as the unite in liberal contributions, such as the cause demands, with an earnestness and zeal such as are always successful when applied to selfish ends, and we shall

find our efforts comparatively easy.

Sympathy with the slave has greatly widened and deepened among people of all classes, even among slaveholders. Indeed, it has become the subject of allabsorbing interest; and we may therefore reasonably absorbing interest; and we may therefore reasonably increased attendance at our Bazar. expect a largely increased attendance at our Bazaar We must, then, be able to present an attraction of the useful and the beautiful, which shall make full proof of this sympathy. Our tables must contain so large n variety of such articles as please the eye, adorn the body, or gratify the taste, that none can go away with their purses full, for want of what they wish to pur-It is not beautiful specimens of ladies' handiwork alone which should be found there. Let the me chanic send in the work of his hands; all kinds of household furnishing—tin, iron, wooden, brushes of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, butter, cheese, wood, coal, soap, starch, groceries of all kinds, confectionary, and dry-goods, any thing which can be converted into money, any where can be received in the warm-hearted furnace of our anti-slavery enthusiasm. But we need not extend the list. Every body can help us who will. We invite your cordial aid, and trust that the will extend the list. Every body can be that the first start of th will. We invite your cordial aid, and trust that the Bazaar of this year will far exceed the last, as that did any of the preceding. We shall have no raffling o commissions, and the proceeds will, as heretofore, be devoted to the spread of anti-slavery truth, by lectures

Donations for the sale may be sent to either of the Managers.

MRS. SARAH OTIS ERNST,

MARY MANN,

" ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, " MARY M. GUILD.

" JULIA HARWOOD, " AMANDA E. LEWIS.

Such was the language-such the feeling-such the determination of the People of Syracuse, in October, 1850. October, 1851, justified it to the world! What deep and unutterable rejoicings filled the minds of our people on the glorious night of October 1, 1851! The evening 'stars sang together,' and thousands on thousands echoed the song. Calm, peaceful, delicious, was the joy of that night. Syracuse was wreathed in smiles. A dozen of your fellow-citizens, charged as criminals, under bonds, have, at five different times, abandoning their business, and subjected to extraordinary expenses, followed a Court, thirsting for a chance to put them in followed a Court, thirsting for a chance to put them in prison. It is wholly immaterial,—for the purposes of this occasion,—whether they, or any one of them, assisted in this noble deed. In your name, in the name of all you cherish as beautiful and lovely when you cluster around your hearth-stones, the deed was done, and they have been called to answer for it. For the Sixth time, on Tuesday, the 27th September, 1853, they six they feel was a sain to appear before a tribunal which has but one

Now, we wish to say, to the noble men and women of Syracuse and Onondaga, that the CRESHEATION of the RESCUE of the man JERRY, on the First Day of October, 1850! At the hour you are celebrating, by our friends will be the interest of themselves as well as use of October, 1850! At the hour you are celebrating, your friends will be confronting this Modern Inquisi-tion! Shall the coffers of the Jerry Fund, on that day, swell, like the tide of your indignation, in the Past?- seven per cent. per annum. like the fulness of your rejoicings, in the Present? We call on the men and women who, on that day, cannot forget Canandaigua, to lay aside, in one corner of their pockets, that sum which each desires to offer on the shrine of Liberty. And we ask them, prior to that day, to gather together the sum which their neighbors, who cannot come, also desire to invest for the protection and defence of outraged Humanity. 'Millions for defence on the AMERICAN COLLARSfence, but not one cent for tribute.'

We need say no more. The case is already argued and adjudged by yourselves-for the Cause is your own. Let the Treasury, on that day, be filled as it should be-as we believe it will be-and a blow will be struck which will be felt throughout the whole coun try. Let it be known and felt, that men charged with

The words of October, 1850, were true! They will be falfilled! It is estimated that \$50,000 have been already expended to put some one in jail, because the chains were struck from Jenry's limbs. Can our people look passively on? Never! and which no eloquence could ordain.

The words of October, 1850, were true! They will ple look passively on? Never!

W. L. CRANDAL, THOMAS G. WHITE, JAMES FULLER, ELIZA FILKINS, LTDIA P. SAVAGE, JOSEPH SAVAGE, J. W. LOGUEN. Committee. Syracuse, Sept. 8, 1853.

Letters containing money for this object may be sent to Generic Smith, to reach him, at Peterboro', prior to Sept. 29, or at Syracuse, by first of October.

WILL BE HELD IN BRINLEY HALL!

Will open on TUESDAY morning, Sept. 20th, and close on FRIDAY evening, Sept. 20th, and we would earnestly invite all who have each year cooperated with us, to renewed effort in the great cause of humanity, and the hitherto indifferent, to a more faithful investigation of its claims. None can remain passive in this matter. Every day we are called to make our election between apparant self-interest and E. OAKES SMITH. NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

E. OAKES SMITH, In behalf of the Central Committee. Brooklyn, L. L., Sept. 16, 1853.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'ry.

LECTURES .- The Tenth Course of Lectures b

Oct. 9th, Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester.

16th, Samuel Johnson, of Salem.
23d, C. C. Shackford, of Lynn.

30th, Thomas T. Stone, of Bolton.

Nov. 6th, " JOHN T. SARGENT, of Boston " 13th, Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
" 20th, Wm. Lloyd Garrison "

Tickets for course, 374 cents; single admittance, 64

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

TO N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.-The

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston

All letters and papers intended for Joseph Bar-ken, must hereafter be addressed to him at Salem, Co-lumbiana county, Ohio.

Jonathan Walker's post-office address is Spring Farm, Mitchell, Sheboygan Co., Wisconsin,

MARRIED—In Previdence, R. I., on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. WILLIAM C. Townsend, to Miss Mary Gould Anthony, eldest daughter of Henry Anthony, Esq.

WILLIAMS, PLUMB & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

No. 71 BARCLAY STREET, East of Greenwich street,) and in the imme diate vicinity of the North RIVER STEAMBOAT LAND-INGS, and the NORTH RIVER AND ERIE RAILROAD

THEIR assortment being complete in all the styles and qualities that comprise the stock of a Crockery House, they feel assured that they will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to

are again to appear before a tribunal which has but one ranted in making an appeal for patronage, as they now peer in so-called Christendom—the bloody Inquisition. do, to all that class of merchants throughout the coun-

JAMES WILLIAMS, DAVID PLUMB, JAMES J. ACHESON. New York, Sept. 20.

COLONIZATION.

SON, and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. STEERINS, Esq.; with a Preface by Hon. Wm. Jay. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston,

And Jewert, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON Cleveland, Ohio. S2 3m

Brattle Street Dining Saloon.

MARSTON, SAMPSON & CO.

Sept. 23 VISITORS TO NEW YORK CAN find accommodations, by the DAY or WEEK, at our establishment,

184 TWELPTH STREET. Corner of University Place, one Block West of Broadway. Tenus—From \$1 to \$2 per day; from \$5 to \$10.50

Committee on Declaration of Principles.—The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare a Declaration of Principles: Gerry Smyrh, Class.

A. Wheator, Sanuel J. May, W. L. Crandal, Thos.

G. White.

O. H. Wellington, M. D.

New York, Sept. 23, 1803. New York, Sept. 23, 1853.

The Man of a Thousand Years. ISAAC T. HOPPER:

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

THIS thrilling work is the biography of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen. His deeds of philanthropy and mercy, covering a period of nearly fourscore years, endeared him not only to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficence, but to all who knew him.

His was a charity the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandoned, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can bear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

spent, indusands upon thousands can bear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

With truth he may be called the HOWARD OF AMERICA. Mrs. Child, having spent many years in his family, and being perfectly familiar with his history, of all others was the person to write 'A TRUE LIFE' of the noble man, and her task has been performed in her best manner.

'A TRUE LIFE' indeed was the life of ISAAC T. HOPPER, and Mrs. Child has presented it truly. Scarcely a citizen of Philadelphia or New York but was familiar with his form and features, as he was seen from day to day tripping through the great thoroughfares, and threading the narrow lanes and byways, searching out the wayward and the wandering, that he might rescue them from crime and degradation, and administer comfort and solace and heavenly charities to the distressed and suffering. The poor, hunted fugitive slave found in him a friend ever ready and never weary. never weary.

We intend to publish this work early in August. It

will make an elegant 12mo, of about 500 pages, with a full length portrait and a medallion likeness, on steel, of Mr. Hoperer. Retail price, \$1.25, bound in cloth. At the time of the death of this venerable and excellent man, numerous notices appeared in papers of all parties and sects. We make a few extracts.

From the New York Observer.

From the New York Observer.

'The venerable Isaac T. Hopper, whose placid, benevolent face has so long irradiated almost every public meeting for doing good, and whose name, influence and labors have been devoted, with an apostolic simplicity and constancy to humanity, died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker of that early sort illustrated by such philanthropists as Anthony Benezet, Thomas Clarkson, Mrs. Fry, and the like.

'He was a mest self-denying, patient, loving friend of the poor and the suffering of every kind; and his life was an unbroken history of beneficence. Thousands of hearts will feel a touch of grief at his death; for few men have so large a wealth in the blessings of the poor, and the grateful remembrance of kindness and benevolence, as he.'

The New York Sunday Times contained the follow-

. The New York Sunday Times contained the follow-

ing:—

'Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection with the name of Isaac T. Hopper, the compact, well-knit figure of a Quaker gentleman, apparently of about sixty years of age, dressed in drab or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome, manly face the impress of that benevolence with which his whole heart was filled.

'His whole physique was a splendid sample of nature's handiwork. We see him now with our 'mind's eye'; but with the eye of flesh, we, shall see him nowner. Void of intentional offence to God or man, his spirit has joined its happy kindred in a world where there is neither sorrow nor perplexity.'

The New York Tribune:

The New York Tribune :

'Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endow-ments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimina-tion, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might have become false, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He circumvented as adroitly as the most practised politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poor—never to advance his own self-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old Friend! The

prayers of ransomed ones ascended to Heaven for thee, and a glorious company have welcomed thee to the Eternal City.'

On a plain block of granite at Greenwood Cemetery

ISAAC T. HOPPER, BORN DECEMBER Sp, 1771, ENDED HIS PILGRIMAGE MAY 7TH, 1852.

'Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind.' We shall publish 5000 copies of the first edition Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a book

which will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior to the sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, for in thrilling inter-est it is not behind that world-renowned tale. JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

CLEVELAND, OHIO. Boston, July, 1853. The Great American Picture.

JOHN BUNYAN'S IMMORTAL ALLEGORY!

Probably no book, save the Bible, has been so exten-

sively read as Bunyan's inimitable allegory. THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

It has been translated into nearly all the different lan-guages of Christendom, and been perused with delight and holy fervor by all nations. Art has lent her at-tractions in nearly all the forms of illustration, from the rough Wood Cut to the exquisite Steel Engrav-ing. But to the middle of the nineteenth century, and to an American elergyman, are we indebted for the

only true pictorial conception of this immortal work.

The novel and sublime idea of embodying the entire story, and transferring the same to a single picture, showing the wanderings of Christian from the City of Destruction' to the 'Celestial City,' presenting at one view to the eye the varied seenes through which he passed, originated with Rev. Daniel Wight, of Massapassed, originated with Rev. DANIEL WIGHT, of Massachusetts. His truly original and beautiful conception was reduced to a most elegant design by HAMMAT BILLINGS, and from this design, JOSEPH ANDREWS, the distinguished historical engraver, has produced, after four years of labor, a picture which will take rank among the most superb and elaborate productions of human

The Picture is now ready, and will be offered for sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and by Agents duly authorized by the Publishers. PRICE-INDIA PROOPS, \$10: PRINTS, \$5. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS, 17 & 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

We have received from many of the most distinguished men in this country, Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Artists and Editors, the most flattering testimonials in favor of this great work of art.

These letters being too long and elaborate for a newspaper advertisement, we shall publish them in a pamph let circular. We subjoin the names only:—

Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.

Rev. Dr. Jenks,do. Rev. F. D. Hantington, do.

Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Brooklyn. Rev. R. H. Neale, D. D., Boston. Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., do. Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New Haven.

Professor B. Siluman, do. Rev. Dr. Dowling, Philadelphia. Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., do. Rev. A. L. Stone, Boston. Rev. Rufus W. Clark, do.

Rev. Dr. Cox, New York.
Rev. John McDowell, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Sears, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Durbin, Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Purpin, rinteres.

Rev. Dr. Stork, do.

Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

Hon. Rafus Choate, Boston.

T. B. Weleb, Esq., Artist, Philadelphia.

Samuel L. Gerryy Esq., Artist, Boston.

William J. Whitaker, Esq., Artist, do.

John G. Dwight, Esq., do.

With numerous Editors. Our agent in London, to whom we sent the picture, writes thus under date of July 1st:—

writes thus under date of July 1st:—
'The picture is admired. Rev. I. Stoughton's two
sons, one eleven, the other twelve years of age, called
to see it. It would have interested you very much to
have seen them read the picture, from beginning to end,
even the minutest figure and scene, without the key or
any guide at all but their own knowledge of the story.
It speaks volumes for the fidelity of the picture, that
ads of eleven and twelve years could read every ecene
orrectly, and point out every circumstance thus.'

A TRUE LIFE.

POETRY.

THEY ALL BELONG TO ME.

BY ELIZA COOK. There are riches without measure Scattered thickly o'er the land, There are heaps and heaps of treasure, Bright, and beautiful, and grand; There are forests, there are mountains There are meadows, there are rills, Forming everlasting fountains In the bosoms of the hills ; There are birds, and there are flowers, The fairest things that be-And these great and joyous dowers, Oh! 'they all belong to me.'

There are golden acres bending In the light of harvest rays, There are garland branches bending With the breath of June's sweet days; There are pasture grasses blowing In the dewy moorland shade, There are herds of cattle lowing In the midst of bloom and blade; There are noble elms that quiver, As the gale comes full and free, There are alders by the river, And they all belong to me.

I care not who may reckon The wheat piled up in sacks, Nor who has power to beckon The woodman with his axe;
I care not who holds leases Of the upland or the dell, Nor who may count the fleeces When the flocks are fit to sell. While there's beauty none can barter By the greensward and the tree; Claim who will, by seal or charter, Yet 'they all belong to me.'

There's the thick and dingled cover Where the hare and pheasant play, There are sheets of rosy clover, There are hedges crowned with May; There are vines, all dark and gushing, There are orchards ripe and red, There are herds of wild deer crushing The heath-bells as they tread. And ye, who count in money The value these may be, Your hives but hold my honey, For 'they all belong to me

Ye cannot shut the tree in, Ye cannot hide the hills. Ye cannot wall the sea in, Ye cannot choke the rills ; The corn will only nestle In the broad arms of the sky, The clover crop must wrestle

With the common wind, or die.

And while these stores of treasure Are spread where I may see, By God's high, bounteous pleasure, They all belong to me.'

What care I for the profit The stricken stem may yield?

I have the shadow of it While upright in the field! What reck I of the riches The mill stream gathers fast, While I bask in shady niches, And see the brook go past What reck I who has title To the wildest lands that be They are mine, without requital, God gave them all to me.

Oh! privilege and blessing To find I ever own What great ones, in poss Imagine theirs alone ! Oh! glory to the Maker. Who gave such boon to hold, Who made me free partaker Where others buy with gold ! For while the woods and mountains Stand up where I can see, While God unlocks the fountains, 'They all belong to me !'

From the New York Tribune.

Joy ! for another victory is won ! In calm omnipotence a conquering spirit Treads the bright fane where souls most pure inherit Another star is risen with light sublime A star of strength, above the cope of Time, Brightening forever from the Spirit Sun!

Earth is bereft. Heaven hath one Angel more A new ascended splendor wings its flight From love to love, from light to purest light. Another brother pleads for us above : Another heart of unextinguished love Prays for mankind where risen saints adore.

Yet, friend, when souls like thine from earth depart, We feel that ministering Angels go, And leave the populous city of our wo. The sky becomes less grand. The breathing air Misses the good man's presence, and his prayer. A link is dropped from life's fraternal chain ; A lamp is quenched, no more to shine again ; A solemn fane where Christ was shrined away, Crumbles and falls to undistinguished clay, And all who love their race grow sad at heart.

Away our fears and pains! Thou livest still! Thy memory is music, and thy deeds Are bread of life, whereon Affection feeds. The lamp is fallen, but the flame it lent Kindles the heart-fires of a continent. The mute religion of thy story pleads For suffering Man more mightily than creeds

The stalk is broken, but the seed survives. Thy life with love inspires a thousand lives, And daily triumphs o'er aggressive ill.

Our miserere in rejoicing dies, The new-born ages travail with the birth Of myriads like thee, who shall all go forth In the dear Master's name, and in His love, While Hate, the vulture, flies from Peace, the dove *Tis morn, not eve, whose twilight fills the skies. Star, to thy bright perihelion speeding on, Good man, become an Angel, love us still :

Pray for us to the FATHER, that His will May in our lives, not less than thine, be done ! 8th mo., 1858. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

EARTH AND AIR.

BY BARRY CORNWALL. How beautiful, how wonderful Thou art, sweet Air ! And yet, albeit thine odors lie On every gust that mocks the eye, We pass thy gentle blessings by

Without a care! How beautiful, how wonderful Thou art, sweet Earth ! Thy seasons changing with the sun-Thy beauty out of darkness won ! And yet, whose tongue (when all is done) Will tell thy worth?

The poet's ! He alone doubt will Uphold all worth!
Then love the poet!—love his the His thoughts, half hid in golden dreams, Which make thrice fair the songs and stre Of Air and Earth.

REFORMATORY.

THE PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS.

The deterioration of religious sects has unquestions terprise where the laws of man's relationship to his Creator are imperfectly comprehended or observed. Not but that imperfection, in a greater or less degree. is to be expected in every human undertaking; not but Christendom were governed by pure and exalted mo tives. The fault lies not in this wise, but in blindly clinging to old and obsolete forms and ceremonies, on the part of the followers-matters which, in the beginning, were deemed of little moment or non-essentials the mere outward vestments of a purer and holier edly well enough. Never, until the great interests of

religious nature, and the day is fast approaching when their longings will be recognized as the pointing of the finger of the great Instructor.

That the Society of Friends made a long stride in ad-

rance of the religious sects of the day in which they help Harris at all hazards, or where he demands originated, no one acquainted with ecclesiastical history will dispute. As promulgated by George Fox, William Penn, and, in more modern times, by John Woolman, Anthony Benezet, &c., their doctrines and practices have been infinitely ahead of all other religious bodies, in the development of the plain teachings of the great Head of the Church ; and at one time, they seemed t bid fair to accomplish the great object which must govern every sincere and devout worshipper of our heavenly Father—that of establishing a platform on which the true and the faithful of the whole world might stand. But they, too, like every other religious sect, have fallen from their high estate. Schism after schism, division and sub-division, have taken place among them quarrelings and bickerings the most bitter and ungodly, and even personal violence, have been resorted to by these redoubtable followers of George Fox ; and all thi from the most trifling causes—the mere splitting of straws! Instead of leaving each individual to construe the conflicting passages of 'Holy Writ' as he bes might, a church canon has been laid down, and the old rock on which many a gallant vessel, richly stored with hopes and aspirations, has split, has also proved the shipwreck of the once noble and unwarlike bark of the Quakers. A mere boat's crew of the once brave company, tossed upon a wild and merciless sea, re-But, 'it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good;

and out of this wreck and apparent chaos, we have the material for a newer, and, we will fervently hope, a purer and better state of things. And for this end, small body of noble-minded men and women have lately assembled themselves together, and adopted a set of principles, in the ancient spirit of the Society of Friends, adapted to the wants of the present day, under the name of 'PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS,' This body not only retains all the essential principles of the ancient Friends, but makes them of the most vital importance. On the subjects of War, Slavery, Intemperance, &c., they hold the most ultra and practical ground, and readily unite with all good people who are engaged in these great causes of humanity and Christianity; and herein the have made a great advance over the older organizations, who, undoubtedly, in the origin, with good, but very short-sighted intentions, shut themselves out from what they call the 'world' and its sympathies. Much of the beneficent influence of the principles of the early Quakers has undoubtedly been lost to the world by their exclusiveness. 'Stand off! I am better than thou,' has been too much their position as a people.

There is, probably, no religious sect that is more misthan the Quakers. It is constantly enjoined upon them of measuring an individual, but I will not now by their teachers and preachers, to beware of the 'let- stop to explain them, for I must proceed with the tings and hinderings,' and the corruptions of the soul world's people; 'and, consequently, a very limited intercourse with people out of their own ranks, as well as a want of general intelligence as to the moral movements of society at large, ensues. By the great mass of the beautiful advocate of Freedom, under the Garrisonian banner. He has been many years in the open field, has in world's people; and, consequently, a very limited people, even in their own districts, they are regarded as the meantime written several interesting works—a kind of monkish race, and, even to this day, confounded with the Shakers. Often has the writer of this article, with mortification, been obliged to explain, to those otherwise well-informed, the difference between a Quaker and a Shaker. And yet, no body is more wrapped up in their own affairs, or cherish a greater sense of their importance. It is high time that they should be undeceived, and see themselves as others see them. Their pride needs to be humbled, and a realiza-

With their annual written testimonies against war, the ballot-box and vote for men reeking with blood from the battle field; on whose plantations, too, the sound of this investigation, they discover supposed mistakes, to make the same publicly known, for the sake of uncle Tom' may be heard, and whose daily lives are correct and truth.

In this connection, however, I will affirm my entered by intemperance, profanity, &c. Shades of Woolman and Benezet, spare them! And then, as to their 'simplicity' of dress and ad-

dress, of costly furniture, of engaging in worldly pursuits, buying and selling articles of taste and luxury merely-are not their professions in these matters mere them? We will venture to say, that no houses are more expensively furnished than those of the wealthy Quakers of the present day. The awful piano, it true, will rarely be found there, but almost every other article of modern luxury in furniture, even to the gayest, may be found in them. A young man or won may not marry one not a member of the Society, no matter how unobjectionable he or she may otherwise be, without violating the rules and being subject to disownment, unless willing to acknowledge the error; and yet, a member may marry another member, while, at the same time, one or both parties may have constantly violated the rules and regulations, as laid down in their book of Discipline, and still retain a respectable stand-

Now, is it not simply ridiculous, to say nothing of the sin, in a Society thus to appear before the world, professing to be the purest and best, the chosen people of God, the very elect, and guilty of such base conduct ?

Aware of all this, and much more, the more reflecting and conscientious portion have been from time to time withdrawing : and many of them, feeling a sincere attachment to the vital elements of the ancient Friends, have long been looking for a new method of embodying their principles; and it is much to be rejoiced at, that the Alps, the 'Progressive Friends,' as will at once be seen or reading their Exposition of Sentiments, are making a vigorous attempt to arouse the slumbering zeal of this error once noble body of Christians.

The New York Express begs that the papers would not call the comet an 'illustrious stran ger,' lest the aldermen of that village may take a notion to give it an ovation, and leech the municipal treasury for another appropriation.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' IN PHILADEL-

PHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9th, 1853. DEAR LIBERATOR:

Last night, 'Uncle Tom' was 'brought out' at the bly been proved, in the mind of every careful observer, National Theatre in this city, and I went to see it, balas a law of their nature, and of which any one who is acquainted with their history must be convinced. And this rule will be found to hold good in every human extensions are all the people. The play was well prepared for the stage by Mr. S. E. Har ris, who also personated Uncle Tom, in a manner so admirable as would have satisfied the author, had she been present, the excellence of it awakening vociferous and continued applause from an audience of three thousand

Many things marred the beauty of the piece, which the dramatist will change; but the impersonation of Uncle Tom, Topsy, Miss Ophelia, and Phineas Fletcher, compensated for many blemishes in the play, and, as far principle, and which, for the time being, were undoubtas may be, for the miserable representations of George not frequent theatres were present, while every doorthe whole brotherhood of man are recognized, can any religious body of men hold long together; and this the stage to the roof, was crowded with the betage to the roof, was crowded with the betage to the roof. the stage to the roof, was crowded with the brawny must apply to nations as well as to smaller bodies of mankind. It is the true essence and spirit of Christimankind. It is the true essence and spirit of Christi-acteristically over the trowsers, the hard lines of anity, and any set of principles which falls short of their faces softened by sympathy for the fugitive, or meeting the necessities of the whole human family must glowing with indignation against the pursuers, jeering the latter or encouraging the former by the united roar of stentorian lungs, restoring quiet by a simultaneous cry of 'Order,' that no word should be lost, and drowning the slightest hiss of disapprobation in shouts of applause. So long as religious bodies confine themselves to isolated passages of the Scriptures must creeds and dogmas continue, with their consequent evils, whose name is legion. Mankind are earnestly looking for a purer and wiser demonstration of the control of Demonstration of the control of the co evils, whose name is legion. Mankind are carpents, cheer the most ultra anti-stavery, I mought of Fallsbury's saying, that the theatres will receive the cheer the most ultra anti-slavery, I thought of PARKER

Every sentiment of freedom elicited applause. Where George Harris avows his intention to 'be free or die 'where Phineas Fletcher declares his determination to apology of the slave-hunter for asking him to join in the 'nigger business'-where he defaces the placard advertising the fugitive, and avows his intention to sarve the man who posted it ' jist so '-where he misleads, entraps and defeats the hunters, breaking their heads, and rolling them down the rocks-all these points were received with tremendous applause; while the slave-hunter's assertion that he had 'law on his side,' produced no little derision and hissing. Legree was quite well played; the moral resists

offered by Uncle Tom to the pirate's purposes was highly appreciated. Eva was prettily personated, and the au-dience grew to higher knowledge of the truth in view of her relation to Uncle Tom, and they melted to tears at

On the whole, the Play was eminently successful, and one may infer a hopeful change in public sentiment, when they see three thousand persons unconsciously accepting anti-slavery truth; hundreds of boys-incipient rowdies, growing up to become the mobocracy of another generation, but preparing unwittingly to 'mob on the right side;' and I could not help thinking, that before we hold our third decade in Philadelphia, abolitionists may have to intercede to save slaveholders and slave-hunters from the fury of the mob, so long directed The people are the natural conservators of right, sub-

ject to misdirection, both as to the perception of it, and the true means to promote it. They will perceive and acknowledge their obligations to freedom, long before they admit the highest means of fulfilling them; and we may expect a cycle of mob violence for anti-slavery, as there has been against it. The 'dramatic era' of Uncle Tom is Humanity's

special compensation for the Fugitive Slave Law, meeting the latter in the popular heart, and changing the materials for the 'Marshal's posse' into fitness to become a body-guard of the fugitive. So be it ! . Very truly,

From the New York Reformer. THE CHARACTER OF HENRY C. WRIGHT. PSYCHOMETRICALLY EXAMINED.

BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. It should be understood, to begin with, in order

to give full significance to the method, that the term 'psychometric' is from the Greek psuche, the soul, and from meter, to measure; therefore, when a person is reported as 'psychometrically examined,' it means that the soul of that person has been measured or estimated by another. There are three different ways to accomplish the extraordinary result ed or estimated by another. There ferent ways to accomplish the extrao HENRY CLARKE WRIGHT, not as a character, but as

earned himself a reputation which will long sur

In this gentleman's society I have been but very little, though he has uttered many of his mos cherished sentiments in my presence, and otherwise let me into the externals of his character. Yet can very truly say that this is the first time I have really tried to obtain an estimate of the soul of this tion of their own failings and deterioration can alone lish a sympathetic communication with the individual; and then, holding this sympathy in subordination to will, I employ slavery, &c., a large portion of them, and those the influential and of course wealthy members, go to the baltle-field; on whose plantations the baltle-field; on whose plantations to the course wealthy members, go to friends and acquaintances of this gentleman, that I will be very much obliged to them if, on reading

tire confidence in the accuracy and truth of what I shall state; because I am compelled to believe in accordance with the 'evidence of my (spiritual) senses,' just as the reader must believe what come unmistakably within the scope of his material vis-ion. As Mr. Wright is measurably the people's humbug, and do not the 'world's people' so regard humbug, and do not the 'world's people' so regard humbug, and do not the 'world's people' so regard mission, to publish my impressions of his peculiari

ties and character.

Impressions on viewing him objectively.— His material body is firmly put together; more muscular than nervous; more vital than muscular; is large, rather square built, not disproportionate, and capable of enduring long continued, laborious exercises. To all outward seeming, he appears far more physical than mental, and moderately endowed with spiritual powers and capacity. The substance of the brain is sensitive and clastic, and yet so firmly ties and character. spiritual powers and capacity. The substance of bis brain is sensitive and elastic, and yet so firmly constructed is it that no external influences can easily overthrow its self control, or disturb its equilibrium. He looks bold, manly, resolute, selfpoised, commanding. When he walks, his step is steady and determined—a complete revelation of his most interior character. In his face you see at once father, mother, brother, friend. Deep feel-ing, great susceptibility to joy or sorrow, and moral courage, shine unmistakably forth from his countenance. Good nature is carred upon his mouth; with moderate mirth, no satire, some irony, but particularly straight-forward criticism and outparticularly straight-forward criticism and out-spoken rebuke. In one aspect, he looks the simple-hearted child of 'a larger growth;' in another, he appears like a daring, imperturbable, uncon-querable warrior. He is earnest, sanguine, re-solved upon success. Hannibal never labored more assiduously to make a passage for his army through the Alps, by melting the granite rocks thereof with a solvent, than does this man to surmount the ig-norance, and overcome the consequent misers and norance, and overcome the consequent misery are errors of mankind.

errors of mankind.

Did you really never see Henry C. Wright! If not, then you have yet somebody to see! When speaking to an audience, he strongly resembles Vulcan at his Forge—forging thunderbolts, not for Jupiter, but Justice. His eyes gleam with a soulawakening carnestness: they look not only at, but into your very soul—seeking not for what you think, but for a place to lodge the all-important thoughts then agitating and flowing from his own

pained and provoked; full of warmth and enthusiasm, though not boisterous or demonstrative in its manifestation, and extremely susceptible to the formative and moulding influences and circumstances of home. But upon this organization, when viewed in all its parts, the idea of a local when viewed in all its parts, the idea of a local home exerts no positive attraction. His fraternal love is very active, broad, comprehensive, and seeks to embrace a multitude; yet he cannot enjoy the society of many. Solitude has charms for him at times; the companionship of thoughts and ideas, however, are more entertaining than fields or scenery.

He does not draw his arguments from the external insurmountable demands and necessities of his love-nature, which, to him, are so many 'angel voices' sounding through the kingdom within; yet he will allustrate by the handlest and most familiar facts he can find. This intellect works vigilantly and diligently for the soul. Whatever appeal is made by Affection to the throne of Reason, the latter

cenery. He is not selfish, except upon a large interpreta-He is not selfish, except upon a large interpretation; the well-being and happiness of others constitute the conditions of his selfish comfort and quietude. While a fellow-being is groaning under the yoke of unjust oppression, this man can realize no comfort or absolute repose. In fact, this organization can be neither physically quiet nor mentally stationary; yet he appears eminently calculated for both. He must go; must see new ways and places; must rest not at all, neither on the six days nor yet on 'the seventh day,' from the labor before him; for continually he feels urged to the work of redemption—must visit somebody to open his min, as an individual, under the dominion of mere passion or impulse. He is a disciplinarian. His intellect is commanding, and could at any time under the seventh day,' from the labor before him; for continually he feels urged to the work of redemption—must visit somebody to open his min, as an individual, under the dominion of mere passion or impulse. He is a disciplinarian. His intellect is commanding, and could at any time to the seventh day,' from the labor before him; for continually he feels urged to the work of redemption—must visit somebody to open his min. him; for continually he feels urged to the work of redemption—must visit somebody to open his mind, or must open his heart in a letter to some valuable manifested in the flesh'—that he stops not (or correspondent, or else procure a rostrum, and give utterance to his reformatory ideas. with each ventional customs extant, as to the intellectu

love; more solicitude for their welfare than would be gathered from his speech or deportment. Being filled with feeling—with strong impulses and laborious thoughts, he explains but imperfectly his real interest in the world of individuals. If the world has not eyes to see it in his general life and works, then will he pass away with the world in debt to him for value received. While the popular multi-tudes rush to the recording angel to give in their transes as 'those who love the Lord,' this man, with Abou Ben Adem, would meanwhile exclaim:

'I pray thee then, Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.'

very peculiar. It comes not from sensualistic or sexual attraction; it is the solar ray of his highest conceptions. It wells up and overflows his whole of fear or trembling. sexual attraction; it is the solar ray of his highest conceptions. It wells up and overflows his whole nature. It not only stirs the depths of his deepest, innermost being, but forms the pivotal energy of his character, and moulds and shapes him as a potter fashions the moistened clay; or as the solar ray, passing into the colors and fragrance of flowers, produces all the exquisite attractions and variegations of earth. Owing to the sensualism and vulgarity of common married life, or to the conceptions of conjugal Love that most men and women imbibe from the semi-barbarian estimate and treatment of the marriage relation, its nature and programment of the marriage relation over the world, in doing which, he obliquely pities himself. In his relation to the world, with its or samples, to 'work out his own salvation,' nor thinks of fear or trembling.

Being naturally benevolent and self-sacrificing, he believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to believes in no selfish or personal salvation from any thing or any situation. He is disposed to the d ereative purposes, he will be exposed to painful misunderstandings in this particular, and his best ment of the marriage relation, its nature and promisunderstandings in this particular, and his best thoughts broken on the wheel of that current opinion, which is based upon a deep-seated ignorance of man's capabilities, his wants and demands, and the unchangeable laws of Nature. To him, the conjugal element is the central-spring of life; the essence of all mind, and the charm of immortality. If stranded and left desolate on a barren rock, with ferce storms rushing in wild confusion around him, he would, like a confiding child, lean upon the congenial *embodiment* of this Love, and feel safe, unmoved, and adequate to any trial. But let him realize a barren destitution of this essential spirit of Life—let him feel that there is no One in God's or Life—let him feet that there is no One in God's great Universe designed to bestow it upon his yearning nature—and, lo! he falls like the blasted oak, amid thorns and thistles; without a savior, without life, beyond the sound of that voice which might rouse him to the summit of manhood, and to the restoration of his native courage. Crushed out from the wine-press of the inward spirit, the exquisite tenderness of his love for the Wife (as the impersonation of a divine Principle) is equalled only by its uncompromising power and determina-

wery fixely to give it a paramount importance and moulding influence in the destiny of all human nature. The utility and essentiality of true and virtuous marriages, and the terrible effects to posterity growing out of false and sensualistic connections etween men and women, must constantly and in-vitably occupy his mind. From him the world has a right to expect the gospel of true Marriage; for his soul is alive to such a work. He is enough inspired by this conception of its supreme importance, essential sacredness, and fashioning power, to penetrate, and illumine, and demonstrate this ticable, will of course depend upon the wisdom or dividual soul. Without realizing any presumptive adaptedness of his intellectual and moral attributes in it. he sits in independent of the course of

tisable, will of course depend upon the wisdom or adaptedness of his intellectual and moral attributes to the work of exposition, and not upon the theme itself.

Henry C. Wright's Paternal Love is large and active; he has a sincere and passionate love for children; more particularly of childrend—its simplicity, its spontaneity, its responsiveness, its outspoken sincerity. In the society of children, the spoken sincerity. In the society of children, so that he may be renewed in his love for God and Humanity. O, how he loves them? They cannot trouble and annoy him. In their tears, he sees angels' faces; he looks deep, deep into their eyes, into their hearts, and sees where the angels live. What the Universe would be without must to the Musician, or what the world without beauty to the Foct, the same would be to this Man without children—cold, harren, godless, desolate. He feels to thank God for children. He would curse the world, if there were no little ones. With children, he forgets the great powers which belong the his character; he enters with them into their plays (physically and with all his heart.) and they forget that he is older, larger, or more wise than themselves. He makes them love him quickly—as a companion, brother, friend. With all his soul, he wishes to see himself expanded or represented in children; to bis mind, a child has a kind of superiative and confiding pet; not in the shape of any animal, but in the image and likeness of fash. For he is nature ally and organically a philanthropisi; a lover of man as man. In fact, he admires and almost worships the image in which man is seen; yet still more does he adore and praise it, when in the sees his beau ideal of the 'likeness' of the divine and heavenly. From this social organization, and the peculiar order of its developments, I obtain only one all-embracing estimate—deep, carnest, fashioning to be a dore and praise it, when in it he sees his beau ideal of the 'likeness' of the divine and heavenly. From this social organization, and the peculiar

mind. What you think is of minor importance to him. With his right arm and fist, he adds weighty emphasis to his enunciations. I say veighty, because there is not, I venture to affirm, a thoroughgoing, practical non-resistant in the land with larger fists. Endorsed by his powerful body and positive mind, such hands might bestow upon opponents the most silencing arguments; but this man, though thus amply provided with implements of self-preservation and defence, advocates 'a kiss for a blow,' and practices the dectrine without deviation. He looks like a well-disposed, conscientious Judge—sometimes like a Justice 'with eyes severe and beard of formal cut '—sitting in honest judgment against the world.

Impressions on viewing him socially.—His power of tenderness is strong. With this social organization, he feels as a child—loving, tender, easily pained and provoked; full of warmth and enthusiasm, though not boisterous or demonstrative in its manifestation, and extremely susceptible to the formative and moulding influences and circumstances of home. But around the summer of the content o or foes with the idea that he utters truth, he rather rouses their combativeness, and makes them feel like producing counter-arguments.

He does not draw his arguments from the external circumstances of the case, but from the urgent and insurmountable demands and necessities of his love-

by Affection to the throne of Reason, the latter reverently regards as a commandment of God, and goes straightway to fulfil its conditions, or else yearns to do so. In this respect, Henry C. Wright is peculiar. But this intellectual obedience to the wishes not to confer with outward forms, with conventional customs extant, as to the intellectual ventional customs extant, as to the intellectual tender, considerate, confiding; but he is seldom altogether understood by those most cherished by him. In the presence of enemies, he is frank and resolute; yet feels a strong proclivity to reservation, to which, however, he seldom yields. For people generally, he realizes more sympathy than love; more solicitude for their welfare than would be gathered from his speech or deportment. Being a desire for more knowledge.

weight; he gives out himself. In this Conscience, without imagination or fanciful conceptions, you see the zeal of the Hero, the courage of a Chieftain, the faithfulness of a Patriarch, and at times the delf-satisfaction of a glorified Saint. He fears Write me as one who loves his tellow-mou.

So much for his Self Love; now comes the conjugal Love. His love for Wife is exceedingly sacred, powerful, and ideal. In this respect, he is imperious and self-supporting Conscience, he ventures, independently of all antecedents or exception.

So much for his Self Love; now comes the conjugal Love. His love for Wife is exceedingly his imperious and self-supporting Conscience, he ventures, independently of all antecedents or exception.

and sacred. A certain writer hath well expressed it: 'although there is something painful, yea, terrifie, in feeling one's self involved in the great wheel of society, which goes whirling on, crushing thousands at every turn, yet through this relation of the individual to the mass is the sternest and most frightful of all conflicts between Necessity and Free Will; here, too, conflict should be barmony, and will be so.' 'Put them far away from my soul,' Henry C. Wright would say, 'all desire of retailing. Henry C. Wright would say, all desire of retalia-tion, all angry thoughts, all disposition to over-come (with physical force) or humiliate an adversary, and be assured that thou hast done much to abolish gallows, chains, and prisons, though thou hast never written or spoken a word on the criminal code.' He would admonish you against vindictive-ness or revenge. Should he find you prone to those dishonorable passions, he would be apt to ask you, in substance, the lofty question put by Volumnia

'Think'st thou it honorable for a noble man Still to remember wrongs?

I have spoken of the imperative demands which tion.

The self-regulated parental reverence of Goethe for the charmed Bettina is more than equalled in this nature by its abstract, philosophic, Platonic veneration for the True Marriage institution. At its sbrine he would bow, if at any. He loves not downwards, but up; not with his body, but his soul. Yet a materialistic interpretation would correspondingly, and therefore wrongly, adjudge him; but the True Marriage Reform must have its martyrs, and so tribulation must be borne. So manly, self-poised, broad, pivotal, resolute, tender, thorough, is this Attraction with him, that he is very likely to give it a paramount importance and moulding influence in the destiny of all human place in history. It shows the strong feeling of Moral organization, these necessities appear still more deeply and solemnly impressed. So sincerethorough, is this Attraction with him, that he is very likely to give it a paramount importance and moulding influence in the destiny of all human nature. The utility and essentiality of true and virancessity, and the out-spoken frankness of his

[The letter here referred to was addressed to Willia Whiting, of Concord, Mass., and published in THE LIB-

to give the world the law of salvation through Marriage, and insist upon its universal application by the civilized world. But, whether he will succeed in making subjects generally understood and practicable, will of course depend upon the wisdom or aral relation of soul to soul—inspired enough conscience, asserts good works to be pure prayer ive the world the law of salvation through Mar- and pure religion. Wrong, injustice, inequality of tedness of his intellectual and moral attributes ness in it, he sits in judgment against the world, e work of exposition, and not upon the theme and, like the newly converted Paul, condemns in

scientiously rebuking wrong and scolding the wain boldest terms; laying down on every occas Codes of Laws for personal doing and social riceousness, which (0, the great sorrow,) can any one will accept or obey; yet dauntless, working diligently, getting his reward in spiri satisfaction; willing to earn his dails by working dingently, getting his reward in spiritual satisfaction; willing to earn his daily bread for body and mind; wishing to be himself, and file no one else; and consenting never, never to follow any chieftains or leaders, except the Sovereign principal structures of his own organization.

chieftains or leaders, except the Sovereign priedples or attractions of his own organization—Lore,
LOORY, LINERTY.

In presenting the foregoing sketch, I believe that
I but subserve the cause of universal Reformation,
are seldom obtained by the world, until long year
after their demise. There is, consequently, much
unnecessary suffering experienced by those whose
organization qualifies them to do battle with inization qualifies them to do battle with er see natures compel them to labor for the whose natures compel them to labor for the good and elevation of our common race. If, therefore, before the physical dissolution of certain reformen and public men, I can but add my mite toward giving the world correct and practical estimates of their real character, my labor may not be in rain, while my reward will be ample.

Penns thoris

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WORK FOR WOMEN

WORK FOR WOMEN.

The newspaper discussions of the Rights and Wrongs of Women are already resulting in practical meliorations of the harsher features of their lot. In several of the most respectable hotels of our city, women only are now employed as waiten on the tables, enlarging their sphere of employment, increasing the average of their wages, and decidedly plensing all the boarders, especially women, who are seldom accustomed to make waiters at home, and are not easily reconciled to their attendance when away from home. And we are quite sure that no woman thus employed as a waitendance when away from home as a waitendance when away from home. quite sure that no woman thus employed as a wai has received one word of rudeness or

from any guest whatever.

This is but one among many directions in which
new employment for Women is proffered. Another new employment for Women as pronered. Another is Type-setting. Women can set type as well as men, though there are labors connected with the printing-office for which they lack strength. We not think they will ever be generally on Daily Morning Newspapers, where much of work must be done late at night, where the work must be done late at night, where the weismen are often crowded close together, and where exertions and all night labor are sometimes required. But a brother Editor from the country informs us that he has nearly all his type set up in this manner: He takes a part of his cases into his dwelling, where his wife and sister set up two-thirds of his paper, and he takes the matter over on the galley to his office, where it is made up and printed. We see no reason why this practice may not become general with country printing estimates the second country printing estimates. may not become general with country printing a tablishments, cheapening the cost of issuing news papers, and giving suitable employment to those ands of young women at better wages than the have hitherto obtained.

We are not able to speak with precision of the wo are not able to speak with precision of the progress yet made in our Schools of Design, an kindred efforts to create or extend employment for women in the sphere of the Fine Arts, but we be lieve it is satisfactory. And whenever it shall be manifest that our shopping ladies prefer to be we ed on by persons of their own sex, rather than men, we can spare a large number of stout fellows from our City to the Great West, and open another field of exertion for our ill-used, suffering womes. -N. Y. Tribune.

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